

Tomorrow

Chips on the brain
British scientists have built a machine with intelligence - but kindness may kill it

On the fiddle
The Suzuki method of teaching the violin to toddlers is catching on fast in Britain

Man of honour
Philip Howard honours Moses Montefiore, born in 1784 and the man who forced society to accept Jews

Goal oriented
Simon Barnes talks to Charlie Nicholas, Arsenal's tarnished golden boy

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio competition prize was shared by two winners yesterday: Mr Richard Frost of Bristol and Mr Bronia Grycz of Loughborough, Leicestershire. Each received £2,000 because the prize was not won on Tuesday. Portfolio list, page 20; how to play, Information Service, back page.

Lords seek charity law reform

A Lords select committee has recommended a radical review of the law on charities after finding grave faults in their administration. Investigation showed that many small charities suffered from poor investment decisions and inefficiency by trustees unaccountable to the public. **Page 2**

City protection

Mr Alex Fletcher, trade minister, said there would be two bodies in the City to protect investors. One will cover insurance and unit trusts, the other shares and futures. **Kenneth Fleet, page 21**

Soaking the rich

The French Government increased the rate of wealth tax to finance emergency measures aimed at alleviating the plight of the country's 'new poor'. **Page 5**



TV blackout

Thames Television was blacked out after a walkout by technicians in a dispute over pay parity and new technology.

Miles victory

Tony Miles, the British grandmaster, scored an impressive victory in the international chess event in Tilburg, Holland. **Karpov's draw, page 6**

Winning start

The Australian Rugby Union team made a confident start to their tour of the British Isles by beating London Division 22-3 at Twickenham. **Page 26**

Leader page 15
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Bishop Tutu on defeating apartheid; unanswered questions over the JMB rescue; a facelift for the Eiffel Tower. **Spectrum:** a profile of Vladimir Ashkenazy
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Antonia Byatt reviews Rebecca West's last novel; Norman Stone on the English gentry
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Deputies predict total strike in Notts pits

- The coal industry is set to come to a complete halt on Thursday after pit deputies, including those in Nottinghamshire, voted to back their leaders' strike call
- The £1,000 fine imposed on Mr Scargill for contempt of court was paid into the High Court by a mystery donor **Page 2**
- The stock market suffered its biggest one-day fall when the FT 30-share index fell 27.9 points. Over the past two days £6.800m has been wiped off share values
- Mrs Thatcher reaffirmed that the Government would not surrender to the NUM and added that uneconomic pits must close

By Paul Routledge, Barrie Clement and Craig Seton

The coal industry, including the big Nottinghamshire area which has defied the 32-week miners' strike, looks certain to be halted in seven days after area votes by pit deputies yesterday to back their leaders' strike call.

Even in the moderate north Staffordshire coalfield, where the Nacods members voted "no" in last month's 82.5 per cent ballot in favour of industrial action, they agreed to walk out from 6am next Thursday.

In Nottinghamshire, which has been supplying the Central Electricity Generating Board with critical replacement stocks of coal for the Trent Valley power stations, the men decided to support the stoppage. Officials of the National Association of Colliery Overmen, Deputies and Shooters predicted a 100 per cent response.

That news helped cause a 27.9 point fall in the Financial Times Industrial Ordinary Share Index - its biggest drop in a day.

Apart from the sharp deterioration in relations with its supervisors, the coal board now has on its hands a revolt by pit managers.

Mr Alan Wilson, general secretary of the British Association of Colliery Management, indicated last night that his 15,000 would not take over the jobs of the deputies supervising more than 40,000 miners still working in defiance of the National Union of Mineworkers.

"None of our members will be involved in doing the work of the deputies, other than those duties strictly in the interest of safety and the preservation of mines."

Nacods regional officials appeared to have little doubt that the great majority of their

men will respond to the strike call, in spite of the coal board hopes that deputies will not be

anxious to let down miners who have continued working at their collieries over the last few months, especially in Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, south Derbyshire, Warwickshire and the western area.

Mr Frank Galloway, Nacods Lancashire general secretary, doubted if there would be many dissenters among his 750 members. "Working miners are working because they wanted a national ballot. We have had a ballot."

If coal production is halted the coal board's western area, which includes Lancashire and Staffordshire, would lose nearly 93,000 tonnes a week, which is being produced by 62 per cent of the 16,000 work force.

The biggest loss, though, would be in Nottinghamshire, where weekly production of 310,000 tonnes is only a third down on normal levels.

The 500 men at five pits in north Staffordshire voted

against the strike by 341-163. In Leicestershire, where miners have worked throughout the strike at four collieries, Nacods men voted by 62 per cent for a strike. However, Mr Ivan Parry, the area president, said: "I don't know what will happen here. It is very unfortunate. I do not like it."

Mr Tony Morris, a working miner at Lea Hall colliery, Staffordshire, said: "The lads feel somewhat aggrieved to say the least and see the hand of Arthur Scargill on the table in this. We feel the utmost suspicion about the decision to strike."

He said working miners were waiting for the coal board to respond to their demand for guaranteed wages if collieries shut and there is no work for miners. "The pit deputies were paid during the 1972 and 1974 strikes, so we see no reason why we should not be."

Mr Norman Willis, general secretary of the TUC, said it was not too late to negotiate a settlement to the dispute, but Nacods leaders do not expect a resumption of the peace talks that collapsed amid bitter recriminations three days ago.

Mr Peter McNestry, general secretary of Nacods, blamed Mr

Continued on page 2, col 6



Defiant stance: Mrs Thatcher at the Free Enterprise Awards ceremony in London yesterday. She told an audience of about 200 MPs, ministers and industrialists that the Government is determined not to give in to the striking miners' demands.

Left: Mr Eddie Shah, whose battle to produce his free newspapers earned him an award. (Photographs: John Manning)

Stock market plunge wipes £6.8bn off share values

The London stock market suffered its biggest-ever one-day fall yesterday, as measured by the Financial Times Industrial Ordinary Index of 30 leading shares. That fell by 27.9 to 338.7.

Datastream, the City research firm, estimates that £6.8 billion has been wiped off overall share values in the past two days, against the biggest decline in such a short period.

While the market had been depressed by the overnight news of the coal dispute, about two-thirds of the fall occurred during late afternoon, as confirmation reached the City that the Midlands branch of Nacods, the safety men's union, had voted to come out on strike.

This was followed soon afterwards by reports that the

staunch the flow of selling."

The City is clearly afraid that the Government will find it impossible to resist an increase in interest rates to calm the markets. For the second day running, gilt-edged stocks fell by £1. The repercussions may spread to the plans to privatise British Telecom.

Unless there is a substantial recovery in the next few weeks, the flotation price of BT shares will have to be cut to take account of the latest fall in values.

● The previous biggest one-day fall on the stock market was 24.4 to 313.8 on March 1, 1974, the day after the first general election of that year. That still stands as the biggest loss in percentage terms.

Kenneth Fleet, page 21
Market report, page 23

BNOC cuts North Sea oil price

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Britain has followed Norway in cutting the official price of its North Sea crude oil, leading to speculation that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will reply with its own official price cuts late next week.

The British National Oil Corporation will officially confirm today that it has reduced the market price of North Sea crudes from \$30 a barrel by \$1.35 cents, apart from the Ninian crude, which will fall \$1.20 cents. Norway cut its crude two days ago from \$30.10 cents to just under \$29.

BNOC, the government oil trading arm, had been under considerable pressure from its contract customers to make the

reduction as prices on the spot markets drifted up to \$2 below contract prices.

It has been under an equal amount of pressure to hold prices firm by the Treasury, which benefits from increased revenue as the dollar strengthens against the pound; and North Sea trading being carried out in dollars.

However, one oil industry analyst said last night that the Treasury could have afforded to cut the oil price when the pound stood at 2.26, compared with last night's figure of below \$1.20 in New York.

He said: "The treasury has been raking in massive amounts of extra revenue in the past few

days as the pound fell and oil prices remained high."

There is now speculation that Opec will meet in Geneva next week to decide how it will react to Britain's price cut.

Among the options open to it is an official price cut to match the new North Sea prices, or a continuation of its present level to secure dollar earnings, probably by a further reduction in production quotas.

Britain's official position is that BNOC had little option but to follow Norway, which in turn had been forced to cut its price by a change in the Saudi Arabian price structure, which brought prices of those crudes directly comparable to North Sea oils below the Opec official marker price of \$29.

Thatcher 'no surrender' message on miners

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The Prime Minister yesterday reaffirmed the Government's determination not to surrender to the National Union of Mineworkers in the pits dispute and declared once again that "the worst uneconomic pits must close" and the industry must be "efficiently managed".

Mrs Margaret Thatcher was speaking at the Press Centre in London after the presentation to her of this year's National Free Enterprise Award by the right-wing Aims of Industry organization, which recognized her "massive courage".

Tight security was in force after the Brighton bombing. Mrs Thatcher said she was puzzled by the strike decision of the pit deputies' union Nacods, because solutions had been found to their grievances.

Her remarks were clearly aimed at strengthening the resolve of the National Coal Board after the collapse of last weekend's talks.

She said that some of the most uneconomic pits mined coal four times as costly as that from the better mines. Last year the taxpayer paid £1.3 billion to the industry. "I sometimes wonder if everyone wants to be kept, who is going to do the keeping?"

The Prime Minister shared the platform with two other award winners, Mr Walter Goldsmith, former director general of the Institute of Directors, and Mr Eddy Shah, chairman of the Messenger newspaper group, who had a fierce battle with the National Graphical Association last year over union recognition.

Loyalty to EEC affirmed by Howe

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

In a speech clearly intended to put new warmth into Anglo-German relations and improve Britain's image in Europe, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, declared that Britain's commitment to Europe was "profound and irreversible".

His deliberate use of the word "irreversible" was a response to Chancellor Kohl's indirect challenge to Mrs Margaret Thatcher in March. After the breakdown of the Brussels summit, he called on Community members to declare, like West Germany, that membership was irreversible.

Sir Geoffrey told a meeting of the German-English Society here that, because Britain had so much at stake in the Community, depended so much on its development and believed so wholeheartedly in its future, it had devoted so much effort to reforming the EEC's internal arrangements. He hailed the budget arrangements reached at Fontainebleau as a remarkable achievement, adding pointedly that it was the successful conclusion of a process started under the West German presidency at last year's Stuttgart summit.

Speaking in euphoric phrases that will undoubtedly please Herr Kohl, Sir Geoffrey went on to outline Britain's active role in the development of Europe. Britain would now be helping to "build the common European identity to which we all aspire".

Among practical steps he proposed were swift elimination of remaining obstacles to trade, the lowering of airfares within the Community and easing of frontier controls. But it did not make sense to go on spending two thirds of the Community budget on agriculture.

Sir Geoffrey dwelt on two themes of particular relevance to Britain and West Germany: terrorism and acid rain. He called for a common approach to fight "the evil forces of terrorism".

"One thing is sure - that even such as occurred in Brighton last week will only serve to strengthen the resolve of the government which I represent."

On acid rain, Sir Geoffrey said Britain understood the Germans' love of their forests, but solutions had to be based on scientific analysis which took account to costs and efficiency.

Sir Geoffrey's speech was in response to urgent pleas to London from Britain's delegation in Brussels to present a more positive image to the Community.

But the remarks most calculated to please the Kohl government were Sir Geoffrey's forceful defence of German aspirations to reunification and his rejection as "absurd" of Soviet accusations of German "revanchism".

Leading article, page 15

Benn in Shadow Cabinet battle

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr Tony Benn has decided to stand for election to the Shadow Cabinet amid signs of confidence among his supporters on the Labour left that he will succeed.

Mr Benn, who narrowly failed to get elected in the contests of 1980, 1981 and 1982 and was not an MP at the time of last year's, has agreed to be nominated and will be on the "slate" of candidates put up by the left wing Campaign Group, which has 38 MPs as members.

Nominations for the election open today and close on Tuesday. The result will be known next Thursday.

Mr Benn's chances are thought to be greater this year because the left's strength in the Parliamentary Labour Party is proportionately much stronger than in the last Parliament. Mr Benn, who got 75 votes in 1982, is expected to get more than 80 this time, which will be enough.

The centre-right Solidarity group of MPs, led by Mr Roy Hattersley and Mr Peter Shore has announced that it is fielding a full list of 15 candidates in an aggressive response to recapture some of the ground lost to the left at the Blackpool conference.

But for the first time in memory the Tribune Group, for so long the traditional forum of the left, has decided against putting up a slate of candidates, a move that undoubtedly confirms the Campaign Group as the most active left grouping among MPs.

Mr Stanley Thorne, the Tribune Group chairman, said yesterday: "Whatever names we put up ourselves will do their own thing and vote for whom they want."

The size of the Campaign Group's slate has not been finalized, but already on it are Mr Benn, Mr Michael Meacher, Mr Jo Richardson, Mr Stuart Holland, Mrs Margaret Beckett and Mr Brian Sedgemoor.

JMB exceeded Bank guidelines

Jonson Matthey Bankers, the bullion bank rescued two weeks ago, had failed to disclose vital information about its loans to Bank of England supervisors.

Details which have come to light since the Bank of England took over JMB two weeks ago, suggest that JMB had far exceeded Bank of England guidelines on how much should be lent to single borrowers or groups of borrowers. The greater part of JMB's problem loans now appear to have been made to related borrowers.

Bankers' Lifeboat, page 14
Connected borrowers, page 21

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When police infiltrated abdication crowds

By David Walker

Home Office files for 1936 kept secret until yesterday show that Scotland Yard flooded central London with plain-clothes police officers several hours before the abdication of King Edward VIII, uncle of the present Queen, was announced, in case of a public uprising.

Reports by Special Branch officers describe a crowd of about 5,000 people outside Buckingham Palace and another 2,500 milling in Downing Street (in these days open to the public), shouting: "We want Edward", and singing patriotic songs.

Uniformed members of Sir Oswald Mosley's British Union of Fascists were present, but only five arrests were made. Scotland Yard reported, in the time-honoured phrase, that



Sir Oswald Mosley: Party kept going by Mussolini

police officers kept the crowds "moving along".

The newly-released documents, dealing with political extremism in the 1930s and the war years, disclose preparations in case of civil disturbances. In 1931 police forces were alerted

before a cut in unemployment benefit went into effect, and in London political meetings near labour exchanges were banned.

The files were to have been kept from public view until well into the twenty-first century. But Sir Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, responded to pressure last year to release documents on the career of Sir Oswald.

An M15 report discloses that his fascist party would probably have ceased to exist without funding from Mussolini, who wanted support for the Italian invasion of Abyssinia. Another discloses dissent within the party about Jew-baiting.

During the Second World War the national government led by Mr Churchill considered an early form of race relations Act banning derogatory references to Jews. But according to Home Office minutes, Mr

Herbert Morrison, the Labour Home Secretary, "strongly opposed any special legislation singling out the Jews for specific protection".

When Lady Mosley was detained under wartime defence regulations in Holloway prison, the Home Office rejected her application to keep chickens in the yard.

After the war ended the Labour government considered banning fascist political parties and set up a Cabinet committee on fascism. A sequence of minutes from Home Office civil servants opposed a ban as an infringement of civil liberties.

The emerging documents show the detailed surveillance of extremists on the left and right by the police and M15. Plain-clothes officers attended district committee meetings of the Communist Party, and shorthand writers noted the names and origins of speakers.

Charity funds lie unused in banks because of bad administration, Lords say

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

A radical overhaul of the law governing charities was demanded by an influential House of Lords select committee yesterday after a 12-month investigation disclosed serious shortcomings in their administration.

Small and local charities, often set up last century to help the poor and which make up the majority of the 144,000 organisations registered with the Charity Commissioners, are often badly and inefficiently run by trustees unaccountable to the public, the committee said.

Some have become dormant or have funds lying unused in banks because of bad administration. Inflation and poor investment have meant that once substantial endowments and incomes have become "almost inconsequential".

Well over half of registered charities are estimated to have an annual income of less than £100, with 7,000 paying a dividend of less than £1 a year.

The committee, chaired by Lord Brightman, a Law Lord, said that many charity trustees "take little interest in their charities" and "no interest in investment matters".

Few fulfil a statutory obligation to prepare and submit regular accounts to the Charity Commissioners.

There are up to 45,000 charities established to relieve poverty, and it is "amongst these often old and largely obsolescent charities" that the chief mischiefs lay.

Trustees of charitable funds, in particular, parochial and local charities, are largely able

to conduct their affairs without supervision. "There is an overwhelming need to remedy this state of affairs."

Lord Brightman's committee recommends new legislation to permit a "do-it-yourself" scheme for amalgamating small charities with growth incomes of less than £200 a year.

Charities with a permanent endowment of less than £25 and incomes of no more than £5 should be entitled to spend their capital.

Also, the use of funds belonging to old local charities for the poor should be widened to take account of present needs.

Trustees of local charities should be made to submit accounts and open them to the public, the committee said.



US Customs officials inspecting the Valhalla at Boston's Fish Pier yesterday.

Police question two on suspect boat

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

The American police released two men in Boston yesterday after questioning them in connection with an illegal arms shipment intercepted by the Irish Navy off the coast of Ireland last month.

The men were arrested late on Tuesday after US customs officials had seized the Valhalla, an 80ft trawler, in Boston harbour on suspicion that it had transported the arms across the Atlantic and delivered them to the Marita Ann, an Irish vessel seized on September 29 off the coast of Kerry.

Seven tons of arms bound for the IRA were taken from the Marita Ann.

No one is being held in custody and as yet there have been no charges.

However, Federal prosecutors involved with the seizure of the Valhalla were trying yesterday to determine whether sufficient evidence had been found in the ship to warrant the bringing of criminal charges.

The Valhalla had been in port for three days before being noticed during a routine customs patrol. Mr William von Rabb, the US Customs Commissioner, said: "Customs officials had an all-points alert out on the Valhalla along the length of the US Atlantic seaboard on the basis of information provided by the Irish authorities."

Mr Rabb said: "I believe this is the ship we have been looking for. This is a real break for us in

regard to the IRA's transatlantic operation. Now that we have made this breakthrough there is going to be lots more information coming along."

The vessel was registered in the name of Mr Leland Schoon, of Ipswich, Massachusetts.

The US Government had promised to look at ways of further curbing the activities of Noraid, the group that raises funds in America for the Provisional IRA (the Press Association reports).

The promise was made yesterday by the US Ambassador in London, Mr Charles Price.

The Ambassador, speaking to the Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers Association, rejected criticism that the US had not been sufficiently strong in its condemnation of terrorism.

Denning calls for use of treason law

The perpetrators of the bombing at the Grand Hotel, Brighton, could be hanged for high treason, Lord Denning, former Master of the Rolls (right) suggested yesterday (Robert Morris writes).

Lord Denning, aged 85, appeared to be making a direct appeal to the Director of Public Prosecutions to invoke high treason, the last remaining offence which carries the death penalty.

"They are just as guilty as Guy Fawkes was 380 years

ago", Lord Denning told a Foyles literary luncheon at the Dorchester hotel, London, where he was celebrating the publication of his latest book, *Landmarks in the Law*.

In an echo of the Prime Minister's speech to the Conservative Party Conference, Lord Denning spoke of the threat to the rule of law not only from the IRA but also from "miners' union pickets who, if they continued to float the law, could fatally undermine the trade unions

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NHS pay rises mean growth will suffer

The Government announced yesterday that it will pay only three-quarters of the extra costs of this year's 4.5 per cent pay rises for many National Health Service staff in a move that effectively cuts by half the promised 1 per cent growth in NHS funding.

Health authorities' cash limits for this year originally allowed for 3 per cent pay rises. Doctors, dentists and nurses, however, have received increases of about 7 per cent and almost all other NHS groups have now settled for 4.5 per cent.

While the Government has provided funds to meet the bulk of the extra costs over the 3 per cent limit, health authorities have already been told that they will have to find £45m from their own funds meeting the pay settlement for doctors, dentists and nurses.

However, Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, said yesterday that the extra costs to meet the 4.5 per cent rises for other staff, such as ancillary and clerical staff, amounted to £48m and that the Government would meet only three-quarters of that.

He added: "We think it right for them to find some of these costs from the £10m of growth money and the £100m programme of cost improvements taking place this year."

Two Polonaise carpets sell for £374,000

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Polonaise carpets were among the most luxurious products of the seventeenth century and the two offered for sale at Sotheby's yesterday provoked intense bidding.

The first, with an emerald green ground and indigo border, gleamingly woven from silk and metal thread, soared to £198,000 (unpublished estimate £40,000-£60,000).

It was bought by Mr Michael Goodwin, the London dealer, on behalf of an American collector.

The second Polonaise, woven in a softer range of colours on a walnut ground, ran to £176,000 (estimate £100,000-£120,000) and sold to another American collector who had left a bid.

The Times calendar

A full colour calendar featuring photographs of Britain is available from newspapers or can be sent directly with a good wishes message. Send for a leaflet to Times Books Ltd, 16 Garden Square, London W1R 4BN.

British dominate grain 'mountains'

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

The belief that British farmers benefit less from EEC price support than their continental counterparts is denied by figures released yesterday by the Home Grown Cereals Authority.

Up to the end of last month the British had offered by far the largest amounts of wheat and barley for purchase by the intervention board.

Of 1,746,789 tonnes of feed wheat offered for intervention purchase, 1,070,926 tonnes, more than 61 per cent, was grown in Britain. The total for feed barley was 1,423,895 tonnes, of which 596,348 tonnes, nearly 42 per cent, was British.

The figures reflect not only the weakness of the market, as the result of the record harvest but also the difficulties which Britain, not a traditional ex-

porter, faces in finding overseas markets.

If the grain passes quality tests it will be purchased initially with British taxpayers' money and added to the EEC "mountains". Eventually the money should be refunded by the Commission in Brussels.

British taxpayers may face a bill of more than £11m as a result of this year's record potato crop, according to a report in this week's *Big Farm Weekly*.

With an estimated surplus of anything up to 600,000 tonnes, the Potato Marketing Board could have to pay some £13.5m to growers to take the extra tonnage off the market and prevent a collapse in prices. As the board has reserves of less than £2m, the Treasury would have to make up the balance.

Budget cuts force heart unit closure

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Westminster Hospital in London is planning to close its cardiac surgery unit, which treats more than 200 patients a year.

The Victoria Health Authority decided in principle last week to close the unit next April to save £600,000 a year. The authority faces a £1.4m reduction in next year's budget as money is switched from inner London health authorities to other parts of the country.

Mr Mohammed Farrag, consultant cardiac surgeon in charge of the 20-bed unit, said yesterday: "We do over 200 open heart cases a year, mostly coronary artery surgery. These are patients who cannot afford to wait."

"The guidance from the Department of Health is that coronary artery surgery should be expanded. To close this unit to save £600,000 a year is setting patients lives at risk."

Mr David Knowles, administrator for the Victoria Health Authority, said that during the next 10 years Victoria had to cut its spending by £14m as the formula for redistributing money from London took effect. "We have made savings of £2m last year and over £2m this year without cutting patient services, but we have now to concede that something has to go. We are having to cut clinical services."

"But we believe that the other units in the region will be able to absorb the very modest increase in workload."

Scargill says £1,000 fine paid without his authority

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The £1,000 fine imposed on Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' leader, for contempt of court has been paid by an unnamed person.

A banker's draft to the value of £1,000 was delivered to the High Court accounts office on Tuesday, several days before the expiry of the October 24 deadline for payment.

Mr Paul Jabbal, deputy clerk at the office, said: "I cannot reveal who paid the fine but they said they were solicitors acting on behalf of Mr Scargill. Naturally if someone says that, we assume they are his legal advisers."

But yesterday Mr Scargill denied it was anyone acting for him. "I have no knowledge of

the fine being paid and it has been done without my authority or permission."

The solicitors acting on my behalf were made aware that I was not prepared to pay the fine. They have no knowledge of who is responsible for this action."

Mr Michael Selfert, Mr Scargill's London solicitor, confirmed that Mr Scargill was mystified. "He has told me he has not authorized anyone to pay it because he does not consider he has committed a crime or acted incorrectly."

Payment of Mr Scargill's fine effectively ensures that he will not be able to incur the full penalties of continuing to defy the courts.

The £200,000 fine also imposed for contempt on the National Union of Mineworkers, however, is still outstanding and if unpaid by October 24, is unlikely to lead to court orders for freezing all or part of the union's assets.

So far as Mr Scargill is concerned the court will consider his contempt purged. Mr Jabbal said: "The fine has been paid and we inform the court accordingly. That is the end of the matter. We are in no position to refuse it."

Last night a leading authority on court procedure said that it was unlikely that the court could decide that the fine should be paid personally by Mr Scargill.

Deputies' strike to be 'total'

Continued from page 1

Ian MacGregor, chairman of the coal board, for precipitating the first supervisors' strike since 1870. "If anybody else had been in the chair except Mr MacGregor we would not be in the present situation."

The Prime Minister was quick to defend her appointee yesterday insisting that management must manage.

But picture emerging from all area executive meetings yesterday was one of increasing militancy.

In South Wales, where the men voted 90 per cent for a strike, the deputies will be out but they have agreed to provide safety cover to prevent flooding. There was a similar response in the north-west and north Wales and in Scotland, a 100 per cent response to the strike call is predicted.

Mr Ken Sampey, president of Nacods, said the action would close all the board's 174 pits.

The deputies union, whose members' attendance is required under mine safety laws before work can commence, also insisted that there would have to be a complete change of attitude by the coal board to prevent their strike.

Such a shift appears most unlikely.

Mr Pat Lowry, chairman of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service said yesterday that Acas proposals which might have ended the strike had been accepted with reservations by the NCB but rejected by the NUM and Nacods.

Mr Jean O'Donnell telephoned me at Hobart House just as everyone had left. As you know I was waiting for Mr Sampey's paper of introduction.

Telephoned A. Scargill approximately 1.45pm and as he knew I was at Hobart House, he felt it was unwise we should talk and he asked if I would telephone him on reaching Cardiff. This I did after reaching home at 6.15pm.

He referred to the National Coal Board trying to use any kind of tactics to get workers into work: police escort; privately-owned buses; cars - buses travelling at high speed through picket lines.

He questioned the position of Nacods in this matter. He informed me that he had

Doubts on stocks for power stations

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Assertions by the Government and electricity supply industry that coal stocks at the power stations can last well into next year have been challenged in separate surveys by two of the City's leading stockbrokers.

Both reports suggest that only if stocks can be moved from the pitheads to the power stations at higher rates than at present, and only if action by the pit deputies' union, Nacods, does not close the Nottingham coalfields, will stocks last until early 1985.

The brokers, Laurie Millbank, say: "If all of the 700,000 tonnes of coal mined each week is delivered to the power stations, and if the weather stays mild, the electricity industry could just last the winter on its existing stocks."

"On the other hand, if no more coal is delivered to the power stations, and the weather is severe, the generating board's coal stocks will be exhausted by the first week in December."

The brokers suggest that the most likely pattern of events is that deliveries will continue at about 400,000 tonnes a week

and stocks will last until the end of January.

The brokers estimate that there are 40 million tonnes of coal lying above ground in Britain. In addition to stocks held by coal merchants, there are about 16 million tonnes at the power stations, 18 million tonnes locked away at strike-bound pits and six million tonnes at working pits.

The other brokers, Phillips and Drew, suggest that if deliveries can be made to the power stations at a rate of 700 tonnes a week - the Central Electricity Generating Board privately puts current deliveries at 500,000 tonnes - stocks at power stations would not reach critical levels until the end of January. If deliveries can be increased to nearer 900,000 tonnes the critical level would not be reached until later next year.

"Should either Nacods or the power workers embark on disruptive action the figures could be radically altered", Phillips and Drew say.

Police role 'not political'

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, told the police last night they were not the government's agents or a party to the miners' dispute. Addressing the Federated Ranks of Metropolitan Police, he strongly rejected the Labour Left's criticism of the police role during the strike, and told the meeting: "You are not upholding a political view-

point. You are upholding the rule of law."

Mr Brittan regretted that support for the law and the police now risked becoming a partisan matter, and he assured the meeting: "This government is in the business of political support - not political control over - the police."

He asked if this could be arranged earlier and when I questioned him, he said at the earliest opportunity - NUM office, Sheffield, Thursday/Friday.

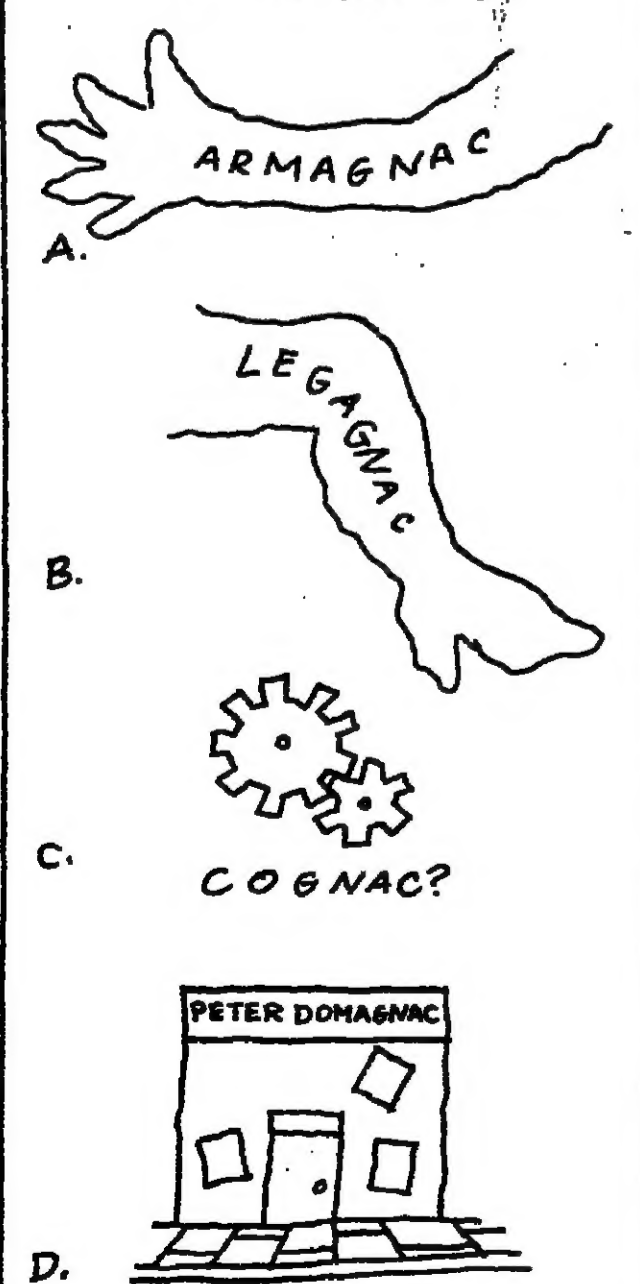
I made the decision, which I trust that you will support and accepted to meet him and his colleagues in our Doncaster office on Friday, 17th August at 9.30am.

I asked him if he would put his request in writing in order that we could assimilate his proposals.

I did say that as a national executive committee, we would discuss the proposals he would put forward.

There is one thing that is certain. We cannot duck our responsibilities in this matter, and this meeting should go ahead.

WHERE DOES FRANCE'S OLDEST BRANDY COME FROM?



ANSWER:

legagnac is you score again. A and D along with other good places are right. And Janneau doesn't cost an arm and a leg.

JANNEAU
Very old Armagnac Brandy

Rising costs of motoring are pricing out young drivers, AA claims

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

A new Automobile Association survey suggests that soaring costs may be pricing young drivers out of the market.

In the past seven years, it says the annual cost of motoring has more than doubled from £530 in 1976 to £1,055 last year. As a result, motorists have cut their average annual mileage from 9,000 miles a year five years ago to 8,500 last year.

The survey, which involved 12,000 drivers, shows that those aged between 25 and 34 are the hardest hit. They responded to the increase by cutting their annual mileage from 9,100 miles to 8,100 in two years.

The AA says the cost of motoring is racing ahead at twice the rate of inflation, with spending on servicing and repairs increasing almost five times faster than prices generally. It gave a warning that this is leading more motorists to

skimp in this essential area.

Young male motorists tend to do nearly all their own maintenance and 17 per cent of all motorists questioned said they relied totally on DIY. Only two women in every hundred maintain their own cars.

Last night the Motor Agents' Association, which represents most British garages, said it was astonished by the AA's claim about the rate of spending increases on service and repairs. A spokesman said: "That does not agree with our own figures and is not supported by the number of garages going out of business. There were 2,401 bankruptcies last year and it will be much higher this year."

Car manufacturers representatives at the British Motor Show's first trade day yesterday were equally mystified by the AA's claim. They pointed out

that service intervals were being extended all the time.

● Austin Rover last night denied reports that it was talking to 12 British supermarket chains who wanted to sell its cars. A spokesman said: "These rumours arise from our deal with the Massa Hypermarket group in Germany who are building dealers premises quite separate from their food stores. We are ready to talk to British chain stores who are prepared to accept the same conditions in areas not already covered by established dealers."

● Ford is the top seller of diesel cars in the United Kingdom with sales of £90m so far this year, the company announced at the Motor Show yesterday. Ford captures 38.6 per cent of all diesel car sales in the first nine months of this year, moving from third to first place ahead of General Motors and Peugeot Talbot.

£60,000 drive for safer bonfire night

By David Cross

A cartoon poster depicting a firework blowing up in the horrified face of a small boy has been chosen by the Government for a £60,000 publicity campaign in the run-up to Guy Fawkes night.

Launching this year's November 5 safety campaign yesterday, Mr Alex Fletcher, Minister for Corporate and Consumer Affairs in the Department of Trade and Industry, called on the public to "make firework night safer this year".

He added: "Every year hundreds of young lives are ruined through the careless use of fireworks and last year we saw a disappointing rise in the number of these accidents."

The number of reported fireworks accidents in a four-week period last year rose to 833, compared with 626 in 1982. That was the highest level of accidents recorded since

1978, but considerably lower than the 2,000 or so a year recorded in the 1960s.

A breakdown of last year's figures shows that most accidents occur at family or private parties and in casual street incidents. The risk of injury at organized displays is considerably lower.

Not unexpectedly, bangs remain the most dangerous type of firework, followed by roman candles and rockets. Eye injuries made up more than a third of the accidents last year and children under 13 were at greatest risk.

Mr Fletcher said that one of the priorities of this year's safety campaign was to remind shopkeepers that fireworks must not be sold to children under 16. Fines for such offences were to be increased from the present £200 maximum to £500, he said.

FIREWORK INJURIES

(4-week period in October-November)

Place of accident	Year	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979
Family or private party	Total	333	522	381	231	168
Public displays		311	189	231	168	239
Casual incidents in street, etc		195	141	159	142	135
Other places		257	220	228	194	280
Indoors		54	61	46	31	52
Type of firework						
Bangs		184	147	167	135	190
Rockets		107	71	102	66	73
Roman candle, coloured fire, etc		114	84	107	81	124
Home-made or extracted powder		15	35	28	19	34
Other proprietary fireworks		78	82	64	46	65
Sparklers		95	40	48	33	48
Unspecified type		240	167	167	175	211

Source: Department of Trade and Industry.

Stars' high fees threatening live seaside shows

Live entertainment in English seaside resorts is facing a crisis, according to a report presented by an English Tourist Board working party to a seminar in London yesterday (Robin Young writes). The tourist board has made entertainment its main promotion for next year.

Those attending the seminar were told that stars were demanding exorbitant fees, there was a dearth of new talent, and that local authorities and theatre managements were woefully inexperienced.

The number of visitors to British holiday resorts fell by two million between 1974 and 1982.

Low-fat sausage joins 'healthy' food battle

The food industry's latest answer to fears about health risks from eating too much fatty food emerged yesterday in the form of a new low-fat Walf's sausage.

Labelled both "new" and "original", the sausage is claimed to contain half the fat and salt of normal sausage, 40 per cent fewer calories and no artificial flavourings or sucrose sugar.

Because of the cost of lean meat, a pack of eight will cost £1.29, but the company hopes that the better quality will help to reverse the decline in consumption, which last year dropped by 5,000 tonnes.

Couple fined for having filthy home

A husband and wife were fined by magistrates at Colwyn Bay, Clwyd, yesterday because of the filthy state of their council house, which the prosecution claimed had put at risk the health of the three adults and two children living there.

Mr Derek Barker, for Colwyn Borough Council, said that neighbours had complained about the state of the house, in First Avenue, Rhos-on-Sea, and council officials were appalled by what they saw.

He added that there appeared to be no precedent for the prosecution, brought under Section 83 of the 1936 Public Health Act, which carries a maximum fine of £50.

William Roberts, a labourer, aged 50, was fined £25 with £25 costs and Dorothy Roberts, aged 46, was fined £25. The couple who pleaded guilty, face an additional fine of £2 a day and costs if their home is not cleaned. It was said to contain rubble and bags of rubbish.

Church raises £50,000 in day

Church officials at St Philip's in Kinson, Bournemouth, have raised £50,000 in a day for a new church and hall. Mrs Janet Harvey, the church secretary, said: "It shows the power of God."

An average of just under £200 each poured in from fewer than 300 regular worshippers. Many of the gifts were made anonymously. The largest was £3,000, Mr Trevor Harvey, said.

Protests over hermit eviction

About 200 villagers from Cobham in Kent booted in protest as Rochester City Council voted to evict a local hermit from the land where he has lived peacefully in a plastic and wood shack for more than 10 years.

Mr André Johnson owns the land, but the High Court has upheld the council's ruling that he lacks planning permission for his shack and chicken coop. In spite of the vote to send in bailiffs, Mr Johnson, aged 57, said yesterday that he planned to fight on.

Wife accused of murder

Denise Farr, aged 32, of Sarum Crescent, Wokingham, Berkshire, wife of a businessman, Mr Arthur Farr, appeared before magistrates in Bracknell yesterday, accused of his murder.

She was jointly charged with Colin Asprey, aged 33, a mechanic, of South Lynn Crescent, Bracknell, of murdering Mr Farr, aged 37. The couple were remanded in custody until Monday.

Rape charge

An unemployed man, aged 25, appeared at Oxford magistrates' court yesterday, charged with one offence of rape, three of indecency and one of burglary. He was remanded in custody until tomorrow.

Scot gets Wogan's slot

Ken Bruce (right), a BBC Radio Scotland presenter, who is to take over the breakfast show on Radio 2 when Terry Wogan leaves after 12 years to present a three times a week television chat show.

Mr Bruce, aged 33, married with two sons, was named yesterday for the job, which he described as "a huge challenge".

Born in Glasgow, he began his broadcasting career with a local hospital radio station and has presented his own daily show on Radio Scotland since 1980.

Last January he also took over a Saturday night show on Radio 2.



Fertilizer pollution levels still rising

From Thompson Prentice, Science Correspondent, Dublin

The potential health hazards of nitrate pollution in drinking water is one of the most serious environmental problems facing the EEC, an international symposium of scientists meetings in Dublin was told yesterday.

The meeting on public health was told that every country in the Community has confirmed rising levels of nitrates caused by misuse or over use of agricultural fertilizers.

Three months ago scientific advisers to the British Government warned the Department of the Environment that levels were rising above the safety limits during the summer drought. Fertilizer not absorbed by crops on parched land is

washed off by heavy rain and drained into rivers.

Nitrates can be converted into nitrites which are highly poisonous to young children. In adults they can lead to the formation of nitrosamines which have been linked with cancer of the stomach.

The British Government is resisting an EEC directive that would reduce the legally permitted levels of nitrate in public water supplies by half from the present 100mg per litre.

In Dublin, Mr Brian Croll, spokesman for the Anglian water region, said two million people in the region are likely to drink water with a nitrate content above 50mg mark. He said British water authorities continued to favour the higher

level set by the World Health Organization.

"We have worked on these limits for at least 10 years and there are no known problems. The cost of meeting the EEC directive to provide and maintain new equipment to purify water to EEC levels in Anglia would be £65m in capital cost, and about £4.5m a year in running costs."

The key difficulty facing the symposium was how agriculture could continue to use chemicals to good advantage without placing an unreasonable burden on the environment. The present EEC policy is that prevention is better than cure and also that the polluter must bear the costs of his actions. But there is difficulty in identifying those responsible.



Hired hands: Miss Cathryn Reynolds celebrating a successful visit yesterday to "Job 84", an employment fair. She was hired as a receptionist for the Athenaeum Hotel, Piccadilly. (Photograph: Bill Warhurst)

Hopeful queue at companies' jobs fair

By Alan Hamilton

More than 1,000 people queued outside Wembley conference centre yesterday for the doors to open on what was claimed to be the first of a new kind of private enterprise employment exchange. By the end of the day, a handful had new jobs.

Ten thousand jobs were said to be on offer at "Job 84", a four-day exhibition at which more than 80 companies set up stalls. Accountants, computer companies, hamburger chains, double-glazing contractors, the Army, and even the Roman Catholic Church gave paid employment the hard sell.

Miss Cathryn Reynolds, aged 22, a home economics graduate, travelled from her

home near Chester after applying unsuccessfully for more than 30 jobs through advertisements and her Jobcentre. Within 90 minutes after a visit to the Rank Hotels stand, she had been appointed receptionist at the Athenaeum Hotel in Piccadilly.

Sir Monty Finiston, former chairman of British Steel and now an industrial consultant, who opened the exhibition, said: "Jobcentres and newspaper advertisements are too impersonal, too inhuman. At a fair like this the applicants have the opportunity to turn the usual job interview round, and question the prospective employer."

The fair was the idea of Mr

George Pennant, a professional exhibition organizer. He hoped that, during the coming year, the fair would tour other cities. It is planned to hold a similar event in Birmingham in April.

"There could have been many more companies here; a lot held back to see whether it would be a success," Mr Pennant said.

"There are plenty of jobs to be found, but people have to have a positive attitude. The fact that the people here today have made the effort to get to Wembley shows they have the right approach."

Mr Roger Stubbs, representing an office equipment company that was seeking to recruit 100 salesmen, said that

the jobs exhibition was cost-effective. "To get a salesman from an employment agency would cost us £850 in commission. We need only hire one new employee here to cover our costs."

One man had been provisionally hired by noon.

The exhibition organizers will not know for some days how many of the applicants were unemployed. Everyone was asked to complete questionnaires.

Many hard-core unemployed would have found the fair a disappointment: a large number of the jobs, although by no means all, required substantial qualifications, particularly in computers.

Ownership of homes 'will climb to 70%'

By Christopher Warwick

Seventy per cent of homes will be owner-occupied in 10 years, Mr Roy Cox, chief general manager of the Alliance Building Society, predicted yesterday.

"At present the figure is more than 60 per cent, and it is increasing by about 1 per cent a year. Young people, who previously said they hoped to own their own home, now expect to do so within 10 years. This creates a continuing challenge to the building society industry to attract funds to satisfy the mortgage demand, which seems to be insatiable."

Mr Cox was speaking in London at the launching of the *Alliance Guide to Tax and Your Home*. Written by David Rothenberg, partner in an accountancy firm, it is published by Financial Training Publications, and sponsored by the Alliance.

Mr Cox said: The relationship between taxation and the home can be a complex and daunting one for the layman. Few individuals enjoy the benefit of personal tax advice from a professional accountant, and so we hope this new book will help to fill the gap."

Insurance penalty

Norwich Union Insurance is introducing a home contents scheme under which householders in rural areas will pay much less than those in big cities, particularly London, Liverpool and Manchester where there are more thefts.

The basic rate will be reduced from £3.50 to £3.20 for £1,000 of cover in most of Norfolk and Suffolk, Devon, Cornwall, parts of North Wales, western Highlands, borders and Channel Islands. High risk areas of London will be £12 per £1,000 and the basic rate for the capital £10 per £1,000.

NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

NEW 29th ISSUE. 46.9% GUARANTEED AFTER FIVE YEARS. TAX-FREE.

The 29th Issue National Savings Certificates offer a guaranteed return of 46.93% after five years, tax-free. This is equivalent to a guaranteed tax-free return of 8% a year over the five years.

You can buy the new 29th Issue Certificate in £25 units and you can hold up to £5,000 in addition to any other issue. For full details, ask your bank or your Post Office.



Head teachers may seek own pay deal because of 'pie in sky' union claim

By Colin Hughes

Britain's largest association of head teachers may submit its own salary claim for next year because it fears that the claim agreed by the two main teachers' unions yesterday will inevitably lead to disruptive action in schools.

The panel of six teachers' unions, dominated by the National Union of Teachers with 235,000 members and the 125,000-member National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers, agreed yesterday to submit a claim for a new single salary scale ranging from £7,250 to £15,250 a year for classroom teachers.

Under the claim teachers with special responsibilities would get extra allowances to bring the top salary up to

£17,650. At present salaries range from £5,883 to £13,395.

Head teachers and their deputies would receive extra pay to bring the head teacher maximum up to £29,000, against the present £22,941.

The panel of unions has called for talks on pay to begin with local authority employers before November 15, when the two sides are to discuss the separate issue of restructuring salaries, changing teachers' contracts, and introducing assessment of teacher performance.

The National Association of Head Teachers, which represents 21,000 members, two-thirds of the nation's head teachers, immediately criticized the claim as certain to renew the classroom strife of the summer term.

Mr Clifford Hayes, the association's senior assistant secretary, said: "I cannot see the employers doing anything but falling off their chairs laughing at this sort of claim. Pie in the sky is not the word."

The association's national council will meet later this week to decide whether it can find a way of putting its views separately to employers or the Government, although the rigid structure of teachers' pay negotiations make it impossible to hold altogether separate talks.

Mr Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the NUT, said that teachers urgently needed a "lift" for their profession, and hoped that employers would respond quickly to the call for early talks.

Art schools fight merger plan

Students from the only two degree-course art colleges in Kent will today petition the government to try to avert a proposed merger which they fear will lead to a drop in student numbers.

The National Advisory Body for Local Authority Higher Education has suggested that the county should offer only one BA Fine Art course and one BA Graphic Design course, which should both eventually be sited in one building.

Students from Maidstone, which is the more likely to close, are joining Canterbury colleagues to present a petition to Mr Peter Brooke, higher education minister and chairman of the advisory body.

Dr Harry Cragg, chairman of Kent's further education subcommittee, said the proposal "came as a considerable surprise". He has replied objecting to the proposals.

This year Maidstone college has 300 studying art and Canterbury has 570. A similar campaign to prevent threatened closure of the Higher National Diploma in advertising graphic design at Homswold Borough College in London, which has won more awards this year than any other similar course, is being backed by nearly all the top advertising companies.

Joseph denial over school inspectors

By a Staff Reporter

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, yesterday denied that the Government was attempting to gag the independent Schools' Inspectors, as Labour education spokesmen have alleged.

The controversy, however, is certain to continue, because Mr Robert Dunn, one of Sir Keith's junior ministers, has suggested that local Conservative education authority leaders should collectively submit their objections to inspectors' reports to ministers.

Mr Giles Radice, the Labour education spokesman, said yesterday on receiving a letter from Sir Keith, that it appeared that views of an exclusively Tory Party inquiry were to be given special treatment in discussions with the department about the future role of the schools inspectorate.

Mr Radice believed that Mr Dunn's letter should arouse "great concern", because it appeared to give the Conservative local leaders' inquiry "some official sanction".

The argument started two weeks ago when it was disclosed that Mr Les Lawrence, chairman of the Conservative National Advisory Committee on Education and a Birmingham councillor, was surveying the opinions of Conservative

accepted the new contracts, although some did so under duress". But the 19, led by Mrs. Julia Gillman, of Nursery Fields, Hythe, refused and were dismissed.

Mr Harvey said Kent had adequate consultations with the National Union of Public Employees before offering the new contracts, but this was not mentioned in the tribunal decision. He argued that no tribunal directing itself properly could reasonably have reached the decision it did. The hearing continues today.

Justice Dillon yesterday that Kent was forced by the Government to make economies for fear of losing its rate support grant.

To save the school meals service, Kent had altered the staff's contracts to stop paying them retainers during school holidays and by calculating holiday entitlement on the 39 weeks they worked, instead of on a 52-week year. This proved an annual saving of £700,000.

He said that 97 per cent of the school meals staff had

Collector plundered wild birds' nests

Stealing wild birds' eggs became an obsession with Robert Thomson, a member of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, Houghton-le-Spring, magistrates were told yesterday. Nine cases containing 1,007 eggs, many from very rare birds, were discovered hidden behind a roof panel in his loft.

Thomson, aged 38, a production manager, admitted stealing four peregrine falcon eggs, possessing 29 eggs, from golden eyes, ospreys, merlins and little ringed plovers; and stealing 14 pheasant's eggs. Several other offences were taken into consideration.

He was fined £2,100 and ordered to pay £50 costs.

The eggs will be given to the British Museum.

Afterwards Thomson said: "Taking eggs became an obsession. I couldn't stop. It's probably broken up my marriage. My wife, Ann, was against it from the start. She was always nagging at me".

The court was told that Thomson, from Meadow Close, Houghton-le-Spring, Tyne and Wear, had kept a detailed file on the eggs. He plundered nests in Northumberland, Cumbria, Tyne and Wear and the Highlands.

Mr Harry Griffiths, for the prosecution, said that the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds considered it to be one of the most serious cases because of the quantity and rarity of the eggs.

He said there were only 30 breeding pairs of osprey and gold eye left in Britain, yet Thomson endangered the species by taking their eggs.

Mr Bill Smith, for the defence, said Thomson had



Stolen eggs: Mr Peter Robinson (above), an investigator for the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, showing some of 1,007 wild birds eggs collected illegally by Robert Thomson (right). The eggs were ordered to be forfeited and will go to the British Museum.

been a keen ornithologist since boyhood. He was a member of many other bird societies and had been collecting bird's eggs for the past four years, but had not made any money.

"He is going to give the RSPB one of the best catalogued and dated collections there has ever been," Mr Smith said.

Plea over jobs aid to deprived cities

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

Council and commercial leaders appealed to the Government yesterday not to reduce aid which created jobs in deprived inner cities.

Mr James Ackers, chairman of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, said it would be a mistake to reduce such aid when after 10 years it was starting to improve the appearance of urban areas.

In a letter to Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, he said that some urban improvement schemes deserved extra funds.

Mr Jack Layden, Labour chairman of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, said that council aid to voluntary job-creation schemes "was threatened by government review of council spending powers".

He was supported at a press conference by Mr Nicholas Hinton, director of the National Council for Voluntary Organisations, who said: "There is now a much more severe attack and much more justified apprehension about the urban programme". The programme is set to be cut by £20m a year in linked aid from the Govern-

Call to end cage traps for badgers

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

The Ministry of Agriculture should stop trapping badgers in cages by 1988 unless it has conclusive evidence of a significant reduction in bovine tuberculosis in cattle, the World Wildlife Fund says in a report published yesterday.

The report suggests that the gassing of badgers sets between 1977 and 1982, when it was abandoned as inhumane, failed to reduce the incidence of the disease in south-west England.

"It is this ' Ministry', to establish 'no interference zones' where, in return for leaving badgers undisturbed, farmers would be given research assistance grants as well as the present compensation payments for infected cattle. The fund hopes this would produce a natural decline in the disease.

Research funds should also be provided for the Middlesex Hospital medical school to develop an effective vaccine.

Badgers, Cattle and Bovine Tuberculosis. World Wildlife Fund, 14-13 Oakfield Road, Godalming, Surrey GU7 1QU, 13.50.

'Cowboys' exposed workers to radiation

Power station workers were exposed to huge doses of radiation while working for a "cowboy" maintenance company, Selby Magistrates Court, North Yorkshire, was told yesterday.

Safety rules were flouted, leaving six men exposed to the radioactive material used to X-ray piping at a power station. On one occasion, a worker received 13 times the permitted dose of radiation over a three-month period in just one night shift.

Another man handled radioactive material with a pair of pliers, in ignorance of the dangers, which can lead to cancer and genetic defects.

The court was told the company, Collin Maintenance and Inspection Services, of Middlesbrough, had recently won a contract with the Central Electricity Generating Board to carry out checks at Eggborough power station, near Selby, and Thorpe Marsh, in South Yorkshire.

It admitted 28 offences contrary to the Factory Act and was fined a total of £21,800. The chairman of the bench Mr Richard Britton, said that the offences represented a "complete disregard for safe working practices".

Mr Alan Parks, prosecuting for the Health and Safety Executive, said that the company had acted as "cowboys", and the outcome of the hearing would be of importance to the future of the hazardous work involved.

The court was told that the maintenance work to check welding on tubes in one of the power stations involved using a thin, long pencil-slim slug of radioactive material to produce X-ray pictures.

But safety equipment for emergency exposure to the rays was not provided and employees were often not instructed how to deal with hazardous material.

Medical records of the men were not kept in some cases, and others worked without reflective "badges" used to check how much radiation they had been exposed to.

Mr Kevin Fletcher, for the company, said that the offences arose during a short period in the summer of 1983, when its administration could not keep up with rapid expansion.

Musicians' 108 false claims for royalties

Philip Johns and the Boothill Boys, a country and western group, played at hundreds of small clubs.

But when their name came up for inspection at the Soho headquarters of the Performing Right Society, which protects musicians and their work, no one could recall the band, or its leader, Clerkenwell Magistrates' Court was told yesterday.

Officials became suspicious because 108 claims for royalty payments were made in a year to the society by the band for playing their compositions, which would have given them "some status", Det. Sergeant Robert Lonkhurst said.

Philip Johns, aged 30, an electrician and part-time musician and composer, of Kindrick Close, Doncaster, admitted attempting to defraud the society of £460 by falsely stating that his own songs and music were being performed when his band played hits of international stars.

Fining Johns £300, the presiding magistrate, Mr Mark Roper, said: "If you had succeeded other performers would have lost out financially."

Stolen cheques trial abandoned

The Duke of Devonshire arrived at the Central Criminal Court yesterday in a cheques theft trial but it was abandoned because of the death of a close relative of a defence barrister. It is likely to be restarted within the next month.

The duke was to have been a prosecution witness in the trial of four London men accused of stealing his cheques, forging his signature and cashing them. The prosecution alleged the duke's signature was forged on three of the cheques and two were cashed for £61,000.

Faldo divorce

Mrs Melanie Faldo, aged 27, wife of the golfer, Mr Nick Faldo, also aged 27, was granted a decree nisi in the London Divorce Court yesterday. The petition was undefended.

Church report deplors quick profit economics

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

National policies only concerned with immediate sectional interests are "dangerously inadequate", a group of theologians and economists has concluded.

Their report, published today by the Church of England, deplors any economic approach which puts a quick return above the interests of the wider community.

The Rev Paul Brett, secretary of the industrial and economic affairs committee of the general synod, said in introducing the

report that its message was that society was in danger under a greater sense of partnership and cooperation in economic enterprises.

Society was threatened by confrontation tactics and by "economic selfishness", he said. The aim of the working party, whose members represented various schools of thought, was to assist church understanding of economic issues to raise the level of debate.

Perspectives on Economics (Church Information Office, Church House, Westminster, E2 3JQ).

PARLIAMENT October 17 1984

No common market for vehicles

EEC REPORT

For the past seven years car prices in the United Kingdom have been higher than the European Community average because of a system of selective distribution agreements.

Lord Brimelow (Lab) told peers when the House of Lords debated an EEC report on the distribution, servicing and pricing of motor vehicles.

The individual private car buyer in Britain (he said) has not been able to enjoy the benefits which should have flowed for him from the establishment of the EEC.

As far as motor vehicles are concerned the Common Market simply does not exist.

Lord Brimelow explained that selective distribution agreements regulating the distribution and servicing of motor vehicles were established in all countries not under common law long before the EEC was established.

In so far as these agreements prevented, or restricted, or distorted competition they contravened the Treaty of Rome. The EEC Commission had now produced a third draft of regulations to deal with this.

For the sale and servicing of motor vehicles the system of selective distribution agreements had served the industry well. It could be argued that on balance it had also been beneficial to the buyers and users of motor vehicles.

By impeding trade across frontiers the system had made possible the preservation of price differences

between member states for the manufacturers faced with low demand, excessive capacity, fierce competition and many of them making a loss it had been advantageous to have common markets in which it was still possible to make a profit.

But (he continued) for the UK, where during the past seven years or so motor vehicle prices have been higher than the average, this aspect of the system has been disadvantageous.

In this country high prices have been accompanied by high production costs. Production has been transferred abroad, domestic production has fallen, imports have increased, our balance of payments has suffered and the individual private car buyer has not been able to enjoy the benefits which should have flowed for him from the establishment of the EEC.

The motor vehicle manufacturers would welcome a block exemption from the distribution rules, but they disliked the safeguards proposed by the Commission. The select committee report regarded the safeguards as essential, particularly in the case of buyers in the United Kingdom.

To some extent United Kingdom buyers of fleets of cars and commercial vehicles had been safeguarded by the intensity of competition, but the individual buyer had not and the pre-tax cost of the car had been well above the Community average.

Lord Montague (C) said it must be wrong in a common market of which Britain had been a member for 10 years that the price

differential of a mass market product like cars should be so high.

The British car manufacturers were excessively uncompetitive and had to be protected. Despite substantial improvements in recent years, the British car manufacturer still seemed to be uncompetitive.

The EEC Commission's report was highly critical of many multi-national car manufacturers. It was tragic to read of pay offers being rejected at Vauxhalls and Jaguars. This did not seem the best way towards becoming competitive or towards convincing manufacturers that Britain was a good place in which to build cars.

The probable result (he said) will be more imports, less British jobs and putting off the day when the British car purchaser can look forward to a better deal.

Lord Young of Dartington (SDP) said it was shocking that car prices should be so much higher in the United Kingdom than in Belgium, for example, because it showed how little they had a common market even now. It was also shocking because British consumers were certainly not the most affluent in Europe but they were, in effect, subsidising the car industry not just of Europe but of the world.

The London Transport Bill was read the third time and passed. The Greater London Council (General Powers) Bill was read a second time. The Co-operative Development Agency and Industrial Development Bill completed its report stage.

Parliament today
Lords (3): Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, third reading.

Agreement on Gibraltar near

Differences between Britain and Spain over Gibraltar should be settled in time for the accession of Spain and Portugal to the European Economic Community on January 1, 1986, Lord Trefgarne, Under Secretary of State for the Armed Forces, said during question time in the House of Lords.

Answering a question from Lord Campbell of Croy (C) on the progress of negotiations, Lord Trefgarne said: The Community and Spain have reached the final stages of the accession negotiations, but some important and difficult issues remain to be resolved within the Community as well as with Spain.

We shall be working for a speedy solution to these problems so that accession for Spain and for Portugal

may take place, as the Spanish wish, on January 1, 1986.

Lord Cledwyn of Penrhys, leader of the Opposition peers, To what extent is the issue of Gibraltar one of the obstacles?

Lord Trefgarne: Restrictions of movement exist between Spain and Gibraltar incompatible with the obligations Spain will assume as a member of the Community.

Agreement has been reached between the Community and Spain with regard to external Community obligations in respect of external trade, but obstacles to trade between Spain and Gibraltar do exist.

Lord Cledwyn of Penrhys: Does that mean the restrictions in relation to Gibraltar will be lifted?

Lord Trefgarne: The Foreign and

Commonwealth Secretary met the Spanish Secretary in New York recently and further meetings are planned. The difficulties he has pointed to and about which the Government has made its position clear, will be resolved in good time for the accession.

The Earl of Lauderdale (C): He hopes all practical difficulties will be resolved before accession, but does that mean claims to sovereignty over Gibraltar by Spain will be dropped?

Lord Trefgarne: We must resolve the restrictions that have applied to the transit of persons and goods between what will be two parts of the Community before accession takes place. I hope Spain will agree with that.



Instant information: The new screen demonstrated by British Telecom (Photograph: Chris Harris).

Video will give travellers instant train information

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

Queues for train information at main line stations may disappear as a result of a new electronic system to be tried out by British Rail at King's Cross, London.

Travellers will tap out information about train times and fares on three video data machines to be installed at King's Cross travel centre during the next fortnight.

If the experiment is a success, banks of the £3,000 machines will be installed at Edinburgh and Glasgow, and later at other main line stations.

British Rail has been under pressure from the rail watchdog body, the Central Transport Consultative Committee, to improve customer information services.

The machines are linked to British Telecom's Prestel system. Passengers will get an instant response not only on the train and fare they seek but on

alternatives they will be able to evaluate.

At the same time British Rail is improving its phone-in train inquiry systems, with more staff, and better training. BR now claims to answer 95 per cent of calls within 30 seconds.

Sell-off urged

British Rail, which made £8m profit last year, could be turned into a much more successful enterprise if it were sold off to the workers, according to Mr Sidney Weighell, former general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen (Glen Allan writes).

"The sale of shares in the National Freight Corporation to the workforce has shown just how successful such an enterprise can be", he said yesterday in advance of the launch of his book *A Hundred Years of Railway Weighells*.



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Mitterrand raises wealth tax to help lighten burden of 'new poor'

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Stung by criticism that the rich are getting richer and the poor poorer in Socialist France, the Government decided yesterday to increase its controversial wealth tax. The money is to be used to fund special emergency measures to help the hundreds of thousands of people who have become known as the *nouveau pauvres*.

By raising the maximum rate of the wealth tax to 2 per cent on fortunes of more than 20m francs (£1.7m), the Government expects to raise 300m francs to which will be added a further 200m francs from Government contingency funds for measures to ensure, in President Mitterrand's words, that no one goes hungry and no family with children finds itself without a roof over its head.

The wealth tax, introduced in 1982, is at present levied on fortunes of more than 3.4m francs (£290,000), starting at the rate of 0.5 per cent and rising to a maximum rate of 1.5 per cent on fortunes of more than 11.5m francs. Productive capital equipment and works of art are exempt. The tax is expected to raise 4.5 billion francs this year.

Under the new measures agreed by the Government, agricultural surpluses of meat, milk, fruit and vegetables will be distributed free of charge to the poor. Homeless families will be found temporary council

homes, and families threatened with eviction for failing to pay their rent will have their cases reexamined. Unemployed workers over 50 who are no longer entitled to unemployment benefit will receive a state hand-out of 40 francs (£3.50) a day.

Unlike Britain, France has no financial safety net for those in genuine need. Once your unemployment benefit runs out, or your children grow up and you are no longer entitled to family benefit, you may find yourself without any source of income at all.

Unemployment benefit, initially paid at a fairly generous rate of 42 per cent of a worker's last salary plus 41 francs a day, only lasts for a certain fixed period, the length of which determined by the worker's age at the time of last employment.

A man under 50 who had worked for only six months within the previous 12 months, for example, may receive employment benefit for only six months, with a possible three-month extension. After that, he is entitled to a further minimal benefit of 41 francs a day for an additional six months.

But thereafter he receives nothing, unless he falls into the small minority of exceptional cases deemed eligible for a special hardship payment of 40

francs a day. Even that payment is limited to a maximum of one year, and from then on the unemployed worker is on his own, dependent on charitable organizations, discretionary hand-outs or theft.

Young people who have never had any work are often among the hardest hit as, never having paid any unemployment insurance contributions, they are entitled only to state assistance of 40 francs a day for up to a maximum of 12 months, and then nothing. Young people under the age of 25 account for 44 per cent of the 2.4 million unemployed in France.

The sharp rise in the number of unemployed - 16 per cent in the past year - has greatly aggravated the problem of the *nouveau pauvres*. As the French Roman Catholic bishops stated in a report earlier this month: "Poverty can no longer be considered a marginal problem... It is now reaching ordinary people. It is affecting the very fabric of society and threatening its stability."

Abbé Pierre, founder of the famous homeless communities for the homeless in France after the Second World War, said after seeing President Mitterrand about the plight of the poor last week that he believed the situation was now even worse than after the war.



Military muscle: US generals were to the fore among officials breaking the ground for a new memorial to the allied airbridge at Frankfurt's Rhine Main airport. From left to right: General John Vessey, Senator Heinrich Lammert of Berlin, General Richard Lawson, General Glen Otis, Herr Christoph Hinz of the West German Transport Ministry, Major-General Robert Patterson, Colonel Ronnie Peoples, Luftwaffe Major-General Marquitan, and Colonel Holden.

Bonn draws comfort from Ceausescu visit

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

President Ceausescu of Romania flew home yesterday after a visit described here as an important step in reviving the East-West dialogue, but which did little to ease the lot of ethnic Germans in Romania.

The Government called the two days of talks on arms control, trade and East-West relations "cordial, open and constructive". The visit was

evidence that dialogue with East Europe was still possible and sensible, and came at what Bonn called "an important moment in East-West relations".

Both sides underlined the need for the superpowers to start talks again on arms control and praised the efforts of all European states to get these going. There was little agreement on the next steps, however, as President Ceau-

sescu was pressing for a joint call for the removal of all nuclear weapons in Europe, which ran counter to Bonn's Nato commitments.

However, Chancellor Helmut Kohl said on television that he and the President would do "all that was humanly possible" to get Washington and Moscow back to the negotiating table after the American elections.

On the vexed issue of the emigration of ethnic Germans,

who number 300,000 in Romania, little progress was made. President Ceausescu insisted their minority rights were fully respected and Bonn's complaints that emigrants were forced to pay large bribes were not well received.

● BUDAPEST: Hungary praised the visit by Mr Janos Kadar, its Communist Party leader, to France this week as a step along the road to East-West reconciliation (Reuters reports).

Long prison terms for Heineken's abductors

From Robert Schell, Amsterdam

A court in Amsterdam yesterday handed down stiff sentences, by Dutch standards, in the trial of three men accused of abducting the beer magnate Mr Alfred Heineken, and his chauffeur, Mr Ab Doderer, last November.

Jan Boellaard, aged 35, was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment, and Martin Erkmans, aged 21, was given a nine-year term in consideration of his youth and the lesser role he played in the kidnapping. The public prosecutor had asked for 16 and 10 years.

The three-judge court considered the charge of kidnapping and extortion proven. The fact that Mr Heineken and Mr Doderer had not been released immediately after the payment of the 35m guilder (about £8m) ransom was considered an aggravating circumstance.

The accused was ordered to have further psychiatric tests before being sentenced. Two other suspects are in prison in Paris, where they are fighting their extradition to The Netherlands.

Mr Heineken, aged 60, and Mr Doderer were abducted on November 9 and released on November 30 after police raided a warehouse on an industrial estate in Amsterdam, where the two men had been kept chained to a wall. The Heineken brewery had paid the ransom two days earlier.

Nobel reward for particle discovery

Stockholm (Reuters). - Two West European theoretical physicists, specializing in research on the basic forces of nature, and a United States chemist whose work helps develop new drugs, won the 1984 Nobel science prizes yesterday.

The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences awarded the Nobel physics prize jointly to Professor Carlo Rubbia of Italy and Mr Simon van der Meer of The Netherlands for their work at the European Nuclear Research Organization (Cern) in Geneva.

The chemistry prize went to Professor R. Bruce Merrifield of Rockefeller University in New York for devising biochemical techniques important in the development of new drugs.

The prizes are each worth 1.65m Swedish crowns (£155,000) this year.



Professor Rubbia (left) and Mr van der Meer

Mr van der Meer, aged 59, and Professor Rubbia, aged 50, were honoured for work leading to the recent discovery of "w" and "z" particles which researchers say represented a great advance in explaining the basic forces of nature.

The academy said the two had been chosen for their decisive contributions to the Cern project which discovered the two particles last year. "The project at Cern... is the largest that has ever appeared in the context of a Nobel prize," the citation added.

The choice of Professor Merrifield, aged 63, for the chemistry prize represented a switch towards rewarding work of great practical importance and away from the theoretical research honoured by the academy in recent years.

Professor Merrifield was honoured for developing "a simple and ingenious method for obtaining peptides and proteins".

● The MRC laboratory of molecular biology is an independent unit financed by the Medical Research Council and is not part of Cambridge University, as stated in the report on Dr Cesar Milstein's award of the Nobel prize for medicine in Tuesday's paper.

Craxi in London

Britain and Italy seeking solutions to terrorism

From Peter Nichols, Rome

The problem of terrorist violence forms the common background for two days of talks starting in London today between Signor Bettino Craxi, the Italian Prime Minister, and British Government leaders.

Signor Craxi and his delegation will be the first official visitors from abroad to meet Mrs Margaret Thatcher since the Brighton bomb outrage. Detailed discussions of measures against terrorism are not expected. Nevertheless, Italy lost a former Prime Minister, Aldo Moro, due to terrorist violence. Apart from Lord Mountbatten he is so far Europe's most illustrious victim of terrorism.

Signor Giulio Andreotti, the Foreign Minister, will be in London with Signor Craxi, was Prime Minister at the time when Moro was kidnapped and murdered: he is known to be impressed not only by Mrs Thatcher's extraordinary escape but also by her composure after the explosion.

The bomb in the Grand Hotel has had the effect of expanding coverage of British affairs in the Italian press. At the same time, Italian successes against the Mafia, based on the unprecedented confessions of Tommaso Buscetta, the first Mafia "godfather" to offer testimony, have similarly prepared for this visit with an unusual amount of news about Italy in the British press.

The visit falls into the unispring context of regular meetings between British and

Italian ministers every six months. The talks will, nevertheless, be more than routine as Italy is preparing to take over the presidency of the European Community in January.

Signor Craxi is also bringing with him Signor Giovanni Goria, Treasury Minister, Signor Clelio Darida, Minister for State Participation, Signor Renato Altissimo, Minister for Industry, and Signor Filippo Pandolfi, Agriculture Minister.

The talks will clearly be wide-ranging, even if there are no contentious issues between the two countries. It is expected that industrial and economic cooperation will take up a substantial part of the talks.

Signor Andreotti will have the chance to compare notes with Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, on their recent meetings with Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister.

Signor Andreotti is the most vociferous champion among the Community leaders of a dialogue with Moscow, and of avoiding confrontation.

His views have put him in bad odour here with some members of the coalition Government, who feel that he goes too far in seeking points of contact not only with the Soviet block but also with other governments unpopular in the West, such as Syria and Libya.

He is also at the centre of a controversy with the Communist Party at home which looks set to change the traditional patterns of Italian politics.

Olive branch from Quebec

From John Best, Ottawa

Mr René Lévesque, the Premier of Quebec, has raised hopes of a constitutional settlement between his province and the Federal Government.

Opening a session of the provincial legislature in Quebec City on Tuesday, he said Quebec was ready to "revote the entry but is necessary" to finding an agreement.

At one of the 10 Canadian provinces, predominantly French-

speaking Quebec refused to accept the new federal constitution and charter of rights proclaimed in 1982. It said the document infringed Quebec's rights.

In Tuesday's speech Mr Lévesque reiterated suggestions that the election last month of a new Conservative Federal Government raised fresh possibilities for federal-provincial cooperation.

Quebec was ready to work with the Federal Government

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Chernenko spells out four avenues to better US relations

From Nicholas Ashford
Washington

President Chernenko has indicated that an agreement on "at least one of the essential questions" of arms control could open the way for a resumption of negotiations on strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons.

In an interview published in the *Washington Post* yesterday, his first with a Western newspaper since taking office at the beginning of this year, the Soviet leader singled out four issues on which agreement would help improve Soviet-US relations.

They were: the opening of talks on Moscow's proposals for the demilitarization of outer space; a mutual freeze on the nuclear arsenals of the two superpowers; ratification by the United States of the 1974 and 1976 test ban treaties; and a pledge by the United States not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

However, he said that although the United States had said it wanted improved relations with Moscow, "such words have never been supported by real deeds."

A senior Administration official yesterday welcomed the conciliatory tone of the Soviet leader's remarks which, he said, suggested Moscow wanted to make moves towards a resumption of nuclear arms talks once the United States elections are over. The medium and long-range arms talks have been in abeyance since the end of last year.

The official said to the four issues listed by President

Envoy sees a safer world

The world is a safer, more stable place than it used to be, what ever the Russians say, Mr Charles Price, US Ambassador to Britain, said yesterday (Henry Stanhope writes).

Despite trouble in Lebanon or Central America, nothing on the scale of the 1960s crises or the advent of the 1970s now clouds the horizon, he told the Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers Association in London. "Has everyone forgotten the fear and tension of the Cuban missile crisis, the Berlin airlift, the Berlin Wall, the U2 crisis?"

Chernenko were negotiable, but his proposal for a nuclear freeze and a pledge of no-first-use were "non-starters".

Advisers to President Reagan and Mr Walter Mondale, his Democratic opponent, speculated that the timing of the interview was intended to push arms control to the forefront of the election campaign in advance of Sunday's crucial televised debate between the two.

The interview consisted of written answers to questions submitted by the *Washington Post*, together with a 20-minute conversation between the Soviet leader and the paper's Moscow correspondent, Dusko Doder, in President Chernenko's Kremlin office.

Mr Doder said Mr Chernenko "appeared fit, his handshake was firm and his complexion ruddy". The 73-year-

old President showed no outward signs of the illness from which he had been suffering earlier in the year.

The four issues mentioned by Mr Chernenko are not new. They have all been advanced by the Soviet Union in various forms before, most recently by Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, during his talks in Washington last month with President Reagan.

In the interview, Chernenko complained that the proposals had "run into a blind wall". He expressed hopes for better relations with the United States, while underscoring his disappointment that Mr Gromyko's talks in Washington had not been followed up with "concrete and positive" steps by the Reagan Administration.

"The White House has been silent so far on these issues", he said, and therefore there was "no ground to speak" about a possible shift in relations.

Is such a shift possible, he asked rhetorically in his written answers. "I shall give an unequivocal answer to this question - yes, it is possible. The resolution of the problems to which I referred earlier would help bring it about."

"I am convinced there is no sound alternative at all to a constructive development of Soviet-American relations."

He added that Soviet policy would remain unchanged, irrespective of the outcome of the US election. "Naturally we would like to see on the face of the American President a partner in this sacred human task - for peace."



In the limelight: Ceiling lights frame President von Weizsäcker of West Germany during a reception in Bonn for West German Olympic athletes.

Assad gets pledge of Soviet aid

From Our Own Correspondent
Moscow

President Chernenko has pledged "full support and all-round assistance" for Syria at the talks with President Assad, and has denounced the United States for encouraging Israel to make "separate deals" with Arab countries.

The Soviet leader's remarks are seen as a Soviet assurance to Damascus, Moscow's main ally in the Arab world, that Russia will frustrate any American-sponsored peace moves in the Middle East after the Jordan-Egypt rapprochement and the visit to Washington by Mr Shimon Peres, the new Israeli leader.

Moscow has not yet denounced publicly the recent Mubarak-Hussein talks, on the other hand, possibly out of deference to Egypt, with which Russia re-established diplomatic relations in July. Unusually, *Pravda* did not yesterday publish speeches by Mr Assad and Mr Chernenko made at a Kremlin luncheon, a possible sign of displeasure.

Pravda yesterday carried a front-page photograph of President Assad with Mr Chernenko, Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, the Prime Minister, and Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Foreign Minister. It said Mr Assad, who arrived in Moscow on Monday had agreed that America and Israel were "whipping up tensions" through their "strategic alliance" and had created "an extremely dangerous situation". The two sides called for "the complete and unconditional withdrawal of all Israeli troops from Lebanon".

President Assad last visited Russia officially in 1980, to sign Syria's treaty of friendship with Moscow, although he is reported to have made secret trips subsequently. His latest talks come at a time when the Kremlin is making a concerted effort to counteract American influence in the Middle East by cultivating both radical and conservative Arab states.

Pravda yesterday attacked "imperialist and Zionist circles" in the United States for saving Israel from bankruptcy by increasing aid after the visit to Washington by Mr Peres and Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Foreign Minister.

Diplomats said the Russians had promised to maintain their high level of military aid to Damascus.

● AMMAN: King Hussein returned from a one-day meeting in Iraq with President Saddam Hussein for talks with Mr Caspar Weinberger, the US Defence Secretary, sources said (AP reports).

In Baghdad, a reliable source said King Hussein "informed the Iraqi President of the reason behind Jordan's decision to restore diplomatic relations with Egypt".

US will give Israel advanced technology for jet fighters

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

United States defence ties with Israel were further strengthened after a visit here by Mr Caspar Weinberger, the US Defence Secretary, who revealed details of the improved cooperation before leaving for Jordan.

Under the new agreement, the Reagan Administration will release advanced technology vital to enable Israel to proceed with the final stage of developing its Lavi jet fighter. When complete, it will compete directly

in World markets with its US counterpart, the F20.

A central theme running through the Israeli-US talks was the interrelation between Israel's pressing defence needs and its dire economic state. The US Defence Secretary emphasized that both issues would be reviewed when Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the new Israeli Defence Minister, visited Washington.

In addition to assisting the Lavi, whose development he had previously opposed, Mr Weinberger also agreed to the

formation of a joint US-Israeli working team to discuss submarine warfare. It is expected to evolve a scheme for the Israeli purchases of US-built diesel-engine submarines.

After talks with Mr Shimon Peres, Israel's new Prime Minister, Mr Weinberger pledged to extend agreements due to expire at the end of the month, which will entail the purchase of \$100m (£83m) worth of Israeli arms by the United States in the first quarter of next year.

Ferraro sidesteps Ulster minefield

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Ms Geraldine Ferraro, the Democratic vice-presidential candidate, avoided stepping into a political minefield when she answered questions about Northern Ireland in a television interview.

On NBC's *Meet the Press* programme last week, Ms Ferraro voiced her support for the New Ireland Forum as a means of achieving Irish unity, and called for the appointment of a special American envoy to Northern Ireland to help to negotiate an end to the unrest in the province.

She also chastised the Reagan Administration for doing "absolutely nothing" to bring US influence to bear on the situation. "It has walked away," she said.

Ms Ferraro's remarks were far more diplomatic than the many statements she has made on Northern Ireland as congresswoman for the Queens district of New York, which is predominantly Roman Catholic and has a big Irish-American community.

During her six years in Congress Ms Ferraro has repeatedly called on Britain to end its "occupation" of Northern Ireland, condemned the "indiscriminate use of plastic bullets" by the British police forces, described the deaths of the IRA hunger strikers as a "gross violation of human rights".

She has also co-sponsored a number of congressional resolutions dealing with Northern Ireland proposed by her New York colleague, Mr Mario Biaggi, founder in 1977 of an ad hoc congressional committee for Irish affairs. The committee, which has close links with Irish fund-raising organizations in the United States, such as Noraid, has persistently called for the removal of British troops from Northern Ireland.

According to the congressional record, Ms Ferraro said during a House debate on Northern Ireland in February, 1981: "While Great Britain has been a long-time ally of the United States, the time has come for us to take a stand in the name of peace and justice. I believe that the solution to the problems of Northern Ireland must come from the Irish people, and not from a nation which is occupying their homeland."

On several occasions recently she has expressed her support for the New Ireland Forum, and called on Britain to do the same. "England," she said in Congress last June, "has the moral responsibility to help end the violence and to facilitate the goals of reconciliation and unity of the Irish people."

Ms Ferraro also disclosed that a similar arrangement was being sought with Iran. In May last year, Turkish troops crossed into Iraq to chase the guerrillas, who had been harassing Turkish border towns.

Mr Ozal disclosed that two officers, two non-commissioned officers, 13 soldiers and two civilians had been killed by the guerrillas, who had lost 10. Many had been captured.

Turks in anti-Kurd pact with Baghdad

From Rasit Gurdilek, Ankara

confirmed that an agreement had been reached with Iraq for joint measures against "terrorism" after the weekend trip to Baghdad of the Foreign Minister, Mr Vahit Halefoglu and General Necdet Oztorun, the Deputy Chief of the General Staff.

Mr Ozal also disclosed that a similar arrangement was being sought with Iran. In May last year, Turkish troops crossed into Iraq to chase the guerrillas, who had been harassing Turkish border towns.

Mr Ozal disclosed that two officers, two non-commissioned officers, 13 soldiers and two civilians had been killed by the guerrillas, who had lost 10. Many had been captured.

Zimbabwe killer sentenced to death

From Jan Raath
Harare

A guerrilla was sentenced to death by Zimbabwe's High Court yesterday for his part in the murder of a white politician, his daughter, and a British visitor on April 3 last year.

Mr Justice Barnabas Samatta found that Phinias Ndlovu, aged 32, played a crucial part in an attack by 10 guerrillas in southern Matabeleland, which killed Senator Paul Savage, aged 70, his daughter, Colleen, aged 20, and Miss Sandra Bennett, aged 36. Senator Savage's wife Betty, aged 62, was seriously injured in the attack.

Ndlovu was also found guilty of murdering Otilia Dube, a peasant woman, 11 days later when she refused to have sex with him.

The judge found there were no extenuating circumstances in the murders at the Savage homestead. While Ndlovu was not said to have fired any shots, he had stopped any of the guerrillas at the home from raising the alarm.

Extremists hit second party HQ in Belgium

The party headquarters of Mr Wilfried Martens, the Belgian Prime Minister, was partially destroyed early yesterday in an explosion. One was hurt but it was the fifth such attack in the country this month. Police are at full stretch to protect political personalities and public targets (Ian Murray writes).

The first three bombings were against the offices of companies which supply equipment to Nato. A group calling itself the Communist Fighting Cell has claimed responsibility for all the incidents. On Monday night, the Liberal Party headquarters in a Brussels suburb was hit, followed yesterday by the Christian Democratic Party offices in Ghent.

Soviet purge begins to bite

Moscow (Reuters) - Four collective farm chiefs in the Ural region have been sacked in a purge of corrupt officials in Soviet agriculture, the weekly *Sovetskaya Pravda* said.

Moscow shopworkers, meanwhile, have been lining up to confess crimes of bribe-taking after the execution of a senior store director for corruption, *Moskovskaya Pravda* said.

Border closure upsets Zia

Islamabad - President Zia ul-Haq has asked India to explain why rail and road traffic between the two countries has been suspended along the Punjab borders (Our Correspondent writes).

It is believed that Pakistan wanted to issue short-term visas for Indians to visit Lahore to watch the first cricket Test which started yesterday.

Addis go-ahead

New York (AFP) - The UN General Assembly's administrative and budgetary committee approved construction of the UN Economic Commission for Africa headquarters in Addis Ababa at a cost of \$73.5m (£62m), despite objections from the United States, Britain and The Netherlands.

Boxer charged

Bobby Chacon (above), the former world boxing champion, faces a sentence of up to four years in prison when he appears in a California court this month on a charge of beating up his wife, Melissa.

Bottled hope

Manila (Reuters) - A message in a bottle has raised hopes that six men missing since they left Guam on a fishing trip more than four months ago are alive on an uninhabited Philippine island, searchers said. The note, recovered off Guam, said: "We need help, we are stranded here on an island with our boat."

Rebel ambush

Zamboanga, Philippines (Reuters) - Nine policemen and a civilian were killed in an ambush by communist rebels in a remote area of Zamboanga province in south-west Mindanao Island. Police returned fire, a military spokesman said, but only one survived.

Forced landing

Moscow (Reuters) - A Soviet IL86 Airbus carrying 279 passengers had to make an emergency landing when one of its wings started to disintegrate, a newspaper here reported. The aircraft was flying from Tashkent to Moscow.

Slippery pair

San Francisco (Reuters) - Two thieves, one armed with a gun, held up a gift shop here and demanded a pair of red slippers worn by Judy Garland in *The Wizard of Oz*.

Bread dread

Hobart (Reuters) - A man who still vomits at the sight of bread four years after finding a dead mouse in a loaf was awarded \$1,900 in damages by the Tasmanian Supreme Court.

Dissident trial

Belgrade (AP) - The trial of six Yugoslav dissidents accused of anti-state activity has been set for November 5, the *Politika* newspaper reported.

Jets collide

Berne (AP) - Two British-built Swiss Air Force Hunter jets collided during a training flight, killing both pilots, the Defence Ministry said.

Carrington's nuclear challenge

From Ian Murray, Brussels

Nato must be prepared to maintain and use its nuclear arsenal, Lord Carrington said in a speech in Brussels last night.

In a robust, reasoned lecture, he set out to demolish the arguments of the anti-nuclear campaign, the peace movement, and the unilateralists attacking their case on defence, credibility and ethical grounds. Lord Carrington argued that the alliance must not only keep part of its nuclear force in Europe, but must let it be known it was prepared to use it first, if need be. The only Nato promise was not to be the first to use force.

The message to the Soviet Politburo had to be clear: "If they want to exclude the risk of nuclear war, they have only to refrain from aggression against us."

The United States, he argued, had refrained, when it was manifestly the stronger, the Soviet Union. There was, therefore, even less danger of it being an aggressor now.

Lord Carrington said he was unclear what changing to a non-nuclear defence strategy meant. If the entire alliance adopted it, the Soviet Union would end its monopoly of weapons. If European nations opted out, West Europe would be more vulnerable to Soviet pressure, while a nuclear balance would remain at a strategic level between the superpowers.

Those who argued that the West as a whole should abandon its nuclear weapons might have a claim to moral consistency, he said. But those who argue that these weapons are morally or physically dangerous to the basing country, who want them removed for that reason, but are content that the Americans should shoulder the burden on our behalf, have surely very little to be said for them when it comes to ethics.

Farewell warning to Pretoria

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The Labour Party's special emissary, Mr Donald Anderson, left for home last night after passing the verdict that South Africa was "a magnificent country" but one with "potentially terminal political problems".

If Pretoria could bring itself to enter into a dialogue with the real representatives of popular opinion, Mr Anderson said, he believed it would still be possible to work out some kind of "power-sharing between the white tribe and the rest of the country".

Speaking at a press conference here at the end of his four-day visit, Mr Anderson also disclosed that he would release a "substantive statement" at the House of Commons at 11am today on the plans of the three political dissidents still sheltering in the British consulate in Durban.

The statement will be put out simultaneously in South Africa by the United Democratic Front (UDF), the multi-racial alliance of anti-apartheid groups to which the three men in the consulate, Mr Archie Gumede, Mr Billy Nair and Mr Paul David, belong.

If the three fugitives have elected not to leave the consulate before next Monday - when the trial is to start in Coventry in which four South African faces arms smuggling charges - they could be settling in for a further long sojourn.

On argument for coming out now is that it would weaken the justification for South Africa's reprisal action last month when it reneged on a promise to a British Judge that the four accused in the arms smuggling case, who were allowed out on bail, would be returned for trial.

Mr Anderson, who broke South African Law on racially separate residential areas by spending his last night here as the guest of a black family in Soweto, said that if Pretoria "settled" on its pledge to return the four men, Britain should respond to the gravity of this affront to its judicial system.

Japan accused of exploiting rare species

From David Watts, Tokyo

Edinburgh came here to highlight as President of the World Wildlife Fund. He is critical of Japan's failure to comply with the provisions of the Washington convention on endangered species.

Unfortunately for the frilled lizard it is not recognized under the convention because it is not an animal that has been traded in significant numbers before.

Not since the arrival in Japan of the first pandas from China has there been commercialization on the same scale. One importer who is estimated to have imported 15 of the lizards this year has been renting them out to department store exhibitions for as much as one million yen (about £3,300) a day.

The unfortunate lizards were merely the centre of an enormous media hype for frilled lizard merchandise that took in stuffed toys, badges, photographs, plastic and rubber models and even jewellery.

According to the wildlife protection group, known as Traffic, frilled lizards brought in from Indonesia were imported to Japan under a certificate which permitted them only to be transported from Irian Jaya to the Indonesian capital, Jakarta, for purposes of scientific research. Permission to export can be given only to the Government's wildlife protection division.



Media star: The frilled lizard as shown to millions.

poll b
belly up
to call
key Aquino
backtracks
Clampdown
imposed

Faction killings in Nicaragua

Poll brings fear to two towns

From Alan Tomlinson
Jinotega, Nicaragua

The small towns of San Sebastián de Yalí and San Rafael del Norte lie only 20 miles apart on a dirt road that winds through the war-torn hills of Nicaragua's north-eastern province of Jinotega.

Physically they have everything in common: the dusty main street, the fly-infested general store, the church, the telegraph office, the army barracks.

Economically they differ. Yalí is a coffee town, a community of peasants working on state farms and cooperatives or tilling small plots recently handed over to them by the Sandinista Government.

San Rafael is a cattle town populated by private landowners, great and small, whose ranches have been in the same families for generations.

Politically the two are worlds apart. Yalí is a Sandinista town with a long history of struggle in support of the revolution. San Rafael, if not entirely Contra (the Nicaraguan term for counter-revolutionary), is at least - in the words of its main storekeeper - a reactionary town.

But there is something else that both communities share in the run-up to the country's first post-revolutionary general election on November 4 - a deep fear of what the coming weeks have in store.

Peasants in the Yalí area say they have been threatened with death by roaming bands of



Señor Ramírez, Sandinista candidate who got a cool reception in San Rafael. Peasants doubt the Army can guarantee voting.

Contras if they vote in the elections, which are for a President, Vice-President and Legislative Assembly. Right-wing parties supported by the insurgents are boycotting the poll.

Some residents have already paid the price of supporting the revolution. Notoriety Torres, aged 50, was persuaded by his wife Lorenza to leave the volunteer police force after six months when she became pregnant.

Spain backs peace drive

From Harry Debelins, Madrid

Foreign ministers of three members of the Contadora group met here yesterday with their Spanish counterpart, Señor Fernando Morán, to discuss changes to the proposed text of their document, which is intended to bring peace to Central America.



successfully repulsed three attempts to capture the town this year.

"It's rare that a day goes by without fighting round here," said a party organizer, Señor Leonidas Centeno, who is from Yalí. He confidently expects almost all the 5,800 voters in the area to vote for the Sandinista candidates.

Until six months ago the Sandinista party machine in San Rafael was almost non-existent. People were apparently not interested in joining revolutionary organisations or volunteering for the defence forces.

"If the people here aren't for something, then forget it," Señor Agustín Zelaya, the storekeeper, said.

Twice in the first three months of this year the Contras routed the undermanned militia and occupied the town for several hours.

"But we have had two shocks already and we can see how things stand," said Señor Zelaya. "Frankly, this has always been a reactionary town and people are not going to be won over." He said there was fear of a bloodbath if the Contras returned.

The Sandinista organizer, Señor José Antonio Padilla, a native of Masaya, 100 miles away, believes the Front may win a narrow majority among the 8,600 local voters.

The townpeople are sceptical. Only 200 turned out recently to hear the Sandinista vice-presidential candidate, Señor Sergio Ramírez, speak.



Royal lecturer: Princess Michael of Kent giving a lecture on the history of the Habsburgs and Vienna to representatives of International Computers, at their annual meeting in the Austrian capital.

Chile cities blacked out by guerrilla bombs

Santiago (Reuters) - Left-wing guerrillas blacked out a dozen cities in central Chile in a carefully synchronised wave of bomb attacks that triggered street disturbances in Santiago, residents and officials said.

A man saying he represented the Manuel Rodríguez Patriotic Front, a guerrilla group that launched a sabotage campaign this year against President Pinochet's military Government, called local media to claim responsibility for Tuesday night's bombings.

Police said 95 per cent of Santiago was blacked out for between 40 minutes and three hours after a bomb blasted power lines south of the city. Other blasts damaged banks in the capital and power installations.

As traffic came to a halt in darkened Santiago streets, youths in poor neighbourhoods burnt tyres and stoned passing vehicles, residents said. There were no reports of arrests or injuries as police moved in to clear the streets.

Radio Santiago said "criminal elements" built barricades in the streets after the explosions.

The bombs in the capital and the provinces went off within minutes of each other at about 10 pm matching the co-ordination shown by guerrillas in previous attacks this year.

Three people were injured by a blast outside government offices in Talca, 160 miles south of Santiago.

UK envoy rebuffed on A-test complaints

From Tony Duboudin
Melbourne

The president of the Royal Commission into British nuclear tests in Australia yesterday brushed aside the concern expressed by Sir John Leahy, the new British High Commissioner to Australia, at some of the allegations against Britain made to the commission.

"I suppose the British High Commissioner will be asking next that our history books omit all reference to the nasty ways Henry VIII treated his wives," Mr Justice James McClelland said.

He said the commission would not stop witnesses making allegations which the British Government views as unpleasant, and suggested Sir John advise his Government to have legal counsel at the commission.

The comments came after remarks by Sir John that Britain's name was being "dragged along the floor" by allegations made public before the commission's final report was handed down.

"The commission hearings are public, and anyone with anything relevant to say on British nuclear tests in the 1950s can stand up and say his piece. This is why the commission was set up," Mr Justice McClelland said.

"The Royal Commission is well equipped to distinguish allegations from fact."

Delhi urges Tripura to call in Army

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

The Government of India, in its anxiety to tackle all outstanding insurgencies now that Punjab appears slowly to be settling down, has let it be known it is very unhappy at the way the Tripura Government is dealing with the troubles there.

Tripura, the second smallest state in the union, is ruled by a communist coalition, which came to power in last year's anti-Gandhi electoral swing. But it has been constantly troubled by tribal insurgents since the former princely state acceded to the union in 1949.

Earlier this week a *bamch*, or general strike, was called by the TNP rebels (TNP stands for Tribal National Volunteers, or Tripura National Volunteers, according to whom) to mark the anniversary of the secession. Seven deaths were attributed to the extremists enforcing the stoppage.

In one incident the terrorists stormed into the house of a non-tribal family about 55 miles from the capital, Agartala, and killed four people. Four others were wounded. Altogether more than 50 people have been killed this year.

The central Government was reported yesterday as criticising

the Tripura Government's failure to control the *Bamch*, and is said to feel the situation there strongly warrants an extension of the Disturbed Areas Act to the whole of the state. This would enable the Army to be brought in and facilitate internal security operations, such as searches, cordons and arrests.

Mr Nripen Chakraborty, the state's Chief Minister, who is a member of the Communist Party (Marxist), is known to fear that the deployment of the Army in the state would be the first step towards imposition of direct rule. He has instead asked for more paramilitary forces.

The tribal inhabitants of the state, which is bordered on three sides by Bangladesh, feel they have had a raw deal from India. They claim they are not of Indian stock themselves and feel they have been victimized by the floods of refugees from Bangladesh who now outnumber them in their own state.

● **GANDHI WARNING:** Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, said yesterday there was evidence that foreign powers were trying to destabilize India and gave a warning about forces "intent upon creating chaos" (AP reports).



Benigno Aquino: Shot at airport

Key Aquino witness backtracks

Manila (Reuters) - A witness who testified at secret hearings that a security guard shot Benigno Aquino, the Philippines opposition leader, wants to withdraw his evidence, sources from a commission investigating the murder said yesterday.

A commission source said it had received a handwritten letter from Mr Celso Loterina, a Philippine Air Lines engineer, was phrased to suggest he had been primed to implicate the military.

The letter said he was withdrawing his testimony because the commission had not kept its promise to help him and his family go to the United States.

Benigno Aquino was shot at Manila airport on August 21 last year.

Austrians alarmed by refugee rise

From Richard Bassett
Vienna

The number of East European refugees entering Austria has risen by 46 per cent over the last year, the Interior Ministry said yesterday.

The refugees, mostly Poles and Czechoslovaks, are viewed with concern by Austria, not least because of signs that countries traditionally known to offer immigration visas to East Europeans are cutting down dramatically on numbers.

Of the 3,368 refugees who arrived in Austria last year, barely half were able to find asylum in other Western countries. The United States took a third less than in previous years, while Australian visas were cut by half.

The most dramatic drop was registered by South Africa, from 106 to a mere 18. Canada was able to take 109 Poles of Ukrainian origin, thanks to the personal intervention of Herr Karl Biecha, the Austrian Minister of the Interior.

Despite the rising refugee flow, a military spokesman emphasized that Austria would remain a place of first refuge for anyone from its Eastern neighbours who chose to enter.

● **Asylum for orphans:** Austria has granted asylum to two Czechoslovak children whose parents and sister were found drowned after an attempt to cross the river Mur from Yugoslavia last month (Reuters reports).

Clampdown on press imposed in Sri Lanka

Censorship was imposed on Sri Lankan newspapers and foreign correspondents on all news about the all-party conference on the problems of the Tamil ethnic minority yesterday.

Censorship of news about the activities of Tamil separatist rebels in force since May last year was relaxed last Friday after discussions between editors and a government media committee. The editors agreed to refrain from publishing any news about the conference

which might impede a settlement of the ethnic problem.

Foreign correspondents who have not been subject to any censorship in recent months were not invited to the meeting but members of the committee met them yesterday and informed them that the editors had agreed to voluntary self-censorship.

Just an hour later newspapers and foreign correspondents were told that all news about the conference would be subject to censorship.

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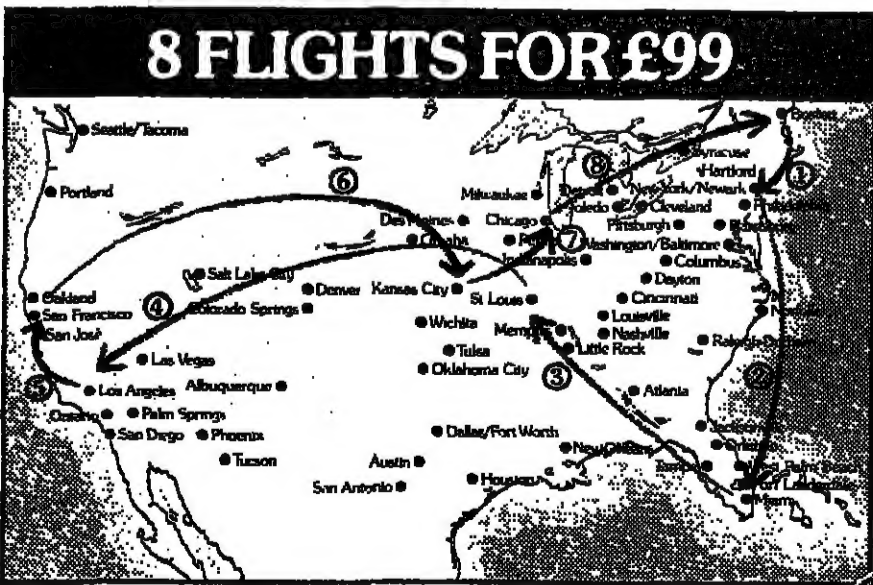
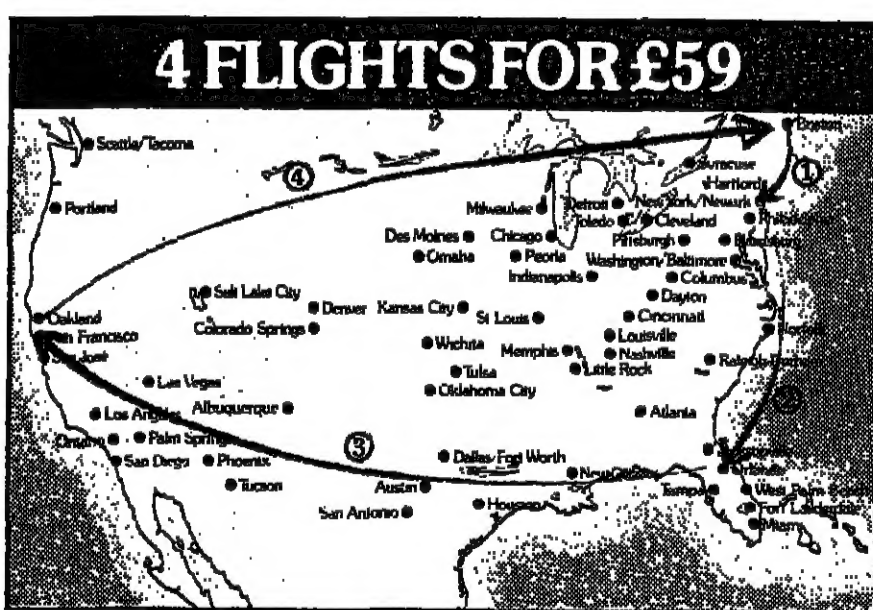
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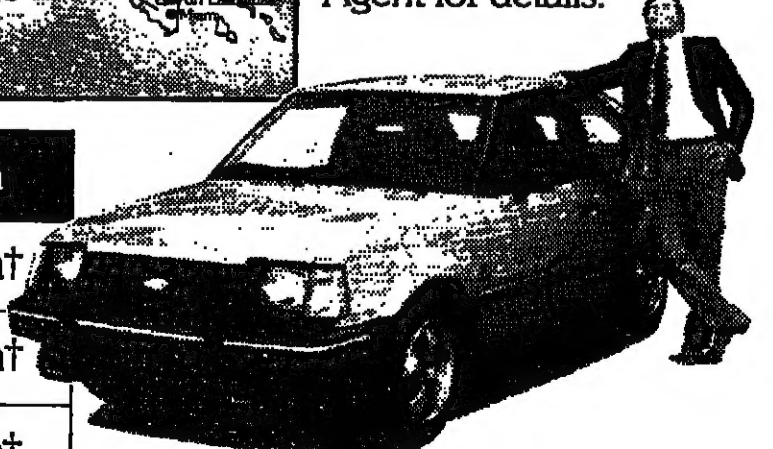
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You're going to like us





AFTER TWENTY YEARS, ANOTHER RECORD FROM MERSEYSIDE

On October 19th, Shell's fab new refining plant opens at Stanlow. It is, we are pleased to say, a record for Merseyside.

Construction of the plant was completed well within the budget of £56 million, and what is more, it was finished well within the production schedule. Relationships between the workforce and the management were excellent, with productivity exceptionally

high even when seen in international terms. Furthermore, we are proud to say that the new plant at Stanlow is one of the most advanced of its kind in the world.

Called a 'Platformer', the plant will use platinum as a catalyst in the production of high octane components for petrol.

This will help Shell be ready to introduce low-lead petrol in order to meet requirements

of new legislation that will be coming into effect in January, 1986.

The combined efforts of the contractors, of the workforce, and of Shell, have resulted in what can only be described as a record achievement for the Stanlow plant.

A new record from Merseyside. Or as they say, a platinum Number One!

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SPECTRUM

Pianist, conductor . . and former KGB spy

The Times Profile:
Vladimir Ashkenazy

"I am not anti-Soviet. I am saying what happened to me. If that presents a condemnation of the Soviet system that's because the facts speak for themselves."

"I just wanted to describe everything I went through. It's interesting that if you tell what happens in Russia they accuse you of being anti-Soviet and of distorting things. Well, I did not distort a single thing. And if anyone says I'm anti-Soviet because of what I wrote that would not be a correct interpretation."

We sat on the floor of Vladimir Ashkenazy's Hampstead flat in London ("I don't like furniture. This [he points to the grand piano which fills most of the small room] is enough"). He is now 47, and it is over 20 years since he first declared his intention to settle in the West, in what turned out to be one of the headline-grabbing stop-go sagas of 1963. He still looks exactly as *The Times* described him on his very first visit to England: "Slight, diffident, boyish . . . gaiety and a sense of fun break quickly through the uncertainties."

But the problem of his relationship with Russia still rumbles on. He seems as indecisive about certain aspects of it as he did in 1963, when he came in from the cold, went back, said he would stay there.

'I now realize
I never felt
at home
in Russia'

came out again, received assurances that he could go in and out as often as he pleased, but finally decided not to test the strength of those promises.

At first he asks me not to mention that he asked for the publication of the new book about him* (written with his agent and manager Jasper Parrott) to be delayed.

"The plan was to publish in April or May but last autumn I begged them not to publish then because I had applied for my father who is still in Russia to come and visit me again. If the book was out the Russians might not like it and would stop him coming. It has been a pointless exercise. They have not given permission, so you might as well say it, I might not ever see him again."

Ashkenazy has learnt to play the Russians at their own game. The book reveals in full the astounding cat-and-mouse

manoeuvres he went through in 1963 to ensure his own future and that of his wife and baby. To the readers of the press headlines in that year it looked as if Ashkenazy, having declared his intention to settle in England, changed his mind and went back to Russia for good. But the book indicates that Ashkenazy, then a young and inexperienced 25-year-old, was as good at spreading disinformation as the Russians.

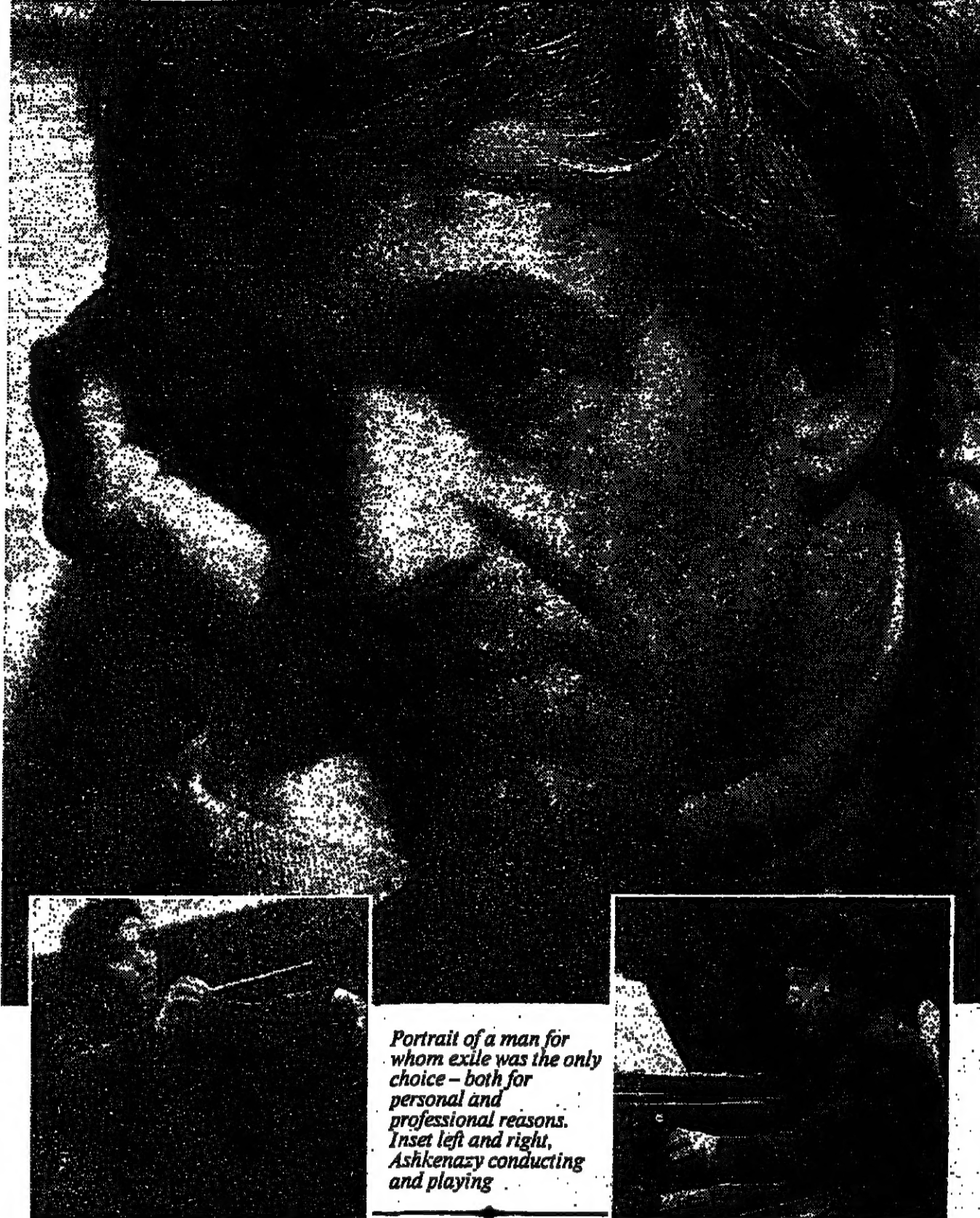
He now admits his claim in a telephone interview to the *Daily Express* that he was staying in Russia after all was "a lie". He says: "I had to convince the Russians I meant to stay, otherwise they would not have let me out again."

It must have been a period of agonised conflicting loyalties for the young Ashkenazy. Although he has spoken out before about the circumstances that led directly to his departure, we can now learn about the background of his Russian years in vivid detail, including episodes both serious and ludicrous.

Ashkenazy was once forcibly recruited by the KGB to inform on foreign students at the Moscow Conservatoire and was asked to assist in setting up a compromising situation for one who was suspected of being homosexual. When he returned from his first tour of the United States, Ashkenazy was questioned because he had made remarks to his companion on the tour which were suspected of being unorthodox.

All this lends a political dimension to Ashkenazy's essentially musical story. But when I asked him what had led him to make such a forceful condemnation of the Soviet system now, he objected: "That is a very strong term, condemnation of the system. In some ways they were very good to me, especially when I was a success. If you think only of material values I did quite well. When I went back to Russia for those few weeks when we knew we would come back to England, they made a great point of saying I had a car, I had a new apartment. It still goes on."

"When I see my Russian friends I always ask them: How do you live? What do you do? Do you have a car? And always they say 'yes' if they are important. Do you have a country house, a dacha? 'Yes'. Do you go abroad? 'Yes', sometimes so many weeks in the socialist countries, so many weeks in the capitalist countries, so many weeks at home."



Portrait of a man for whom exile was the only choice - both for personal and professional reasons. Inset left and right, Ashkenazy conducting and playing

We don't complain, it's better than nothing."

And don't some Russian musicians do rather well out of the system? "Amazingly there are some exceptional cases. Rozhdestvensky, as you know, has been principal conductor of some Western orchestras. That

is amazing. He had a strong career in Russia and I don't know about his connections in important places . . .

Could Ashkenazy have survived in Russia? "As an individual I am sure I would have survived. Circumstances drive you to make compromises, with your conscience and that is how the Soviets destroy people. Now perhaps I would be one of those. But I would never be happy."

"When I left Russia I was very young. I was only beginning to understand how difficult it was to be yourself there. I now realise I never felt at home in Russia. I feel absolutely myself."

I asked Ashkenazy why he had agreed to write a book with his agent and manager, who would surely have a vested interest in producing a favourable portrait. "Oh, I never thought of that. Did he make

me out to be so perfect? You know, I just wanted to write it with someone I trusted, and he knows me very well from my first period in England. When we started our relationship he was only a secretary in another agency. So I don't think there was any intention to paint a good picture."

But might people not think there was a fine line to be drawn between an agent advertising his artist and writing a book about him? "I have a bit more faith in mankind!" he said.

If an artist's reputation is helped, however indirectly, by having his name in the headlines, then 1963 was a good year for Ashkenazy and he has never looked back. He is said, in the book, to regret the "flimsy sensationalism" of *The Times* in announcing that he had been given political asylum.

But that was quickly supplanted the next day (not, as the

book claims, after a period in which the Ashkenazys went into hiding) by the pianist's own statement that he loved his country and wanted only to be with his wife. Then it was "Pianist and the homesick wife" in the *Evening Standard*. Ashkenazy's musical career was certainly helped by the fact that at the same time as he was hitting the headlines with his plans to live in the West, he was a figure of exceptional interest in the pianistic world because he had just shared first prize in the Second Tchaikovsky Competition in Moscow (with John Ogdon).

Press critics soon spoke of him as "among the greatest living pianists" and reviewers now recall the electric quality of his playing on those first appearances, especially of Chopin and Rachmaninov, two composers with whom he has been especially associated. But

HIS LIFE AND TIMES

1937: Born in Gorky.
1945: Moscow debut.
1955: Second prize in Chopin Competition, Warsaw.
1956: Gold medal, Queen Elizabeth Competition, Brussels.
1957: Debut in United States and Canada.
1962: Joint first prize, Tchaikovsky Competition, Moscow.
1963: Debut in London. Announces desire to settle in West (17 April). Returns to Moscow (14 May). Returns to London (2 July).
1965: Tours Japan.
1968: Settles in Iceland.
1968: Conducts Iceland Symphony Orchestra.

1976: Conducts Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra.
1977: Conducts New Philharmonia Orchestra.
1978: Moves to Lucerne, Switzerland; Conducts Philharmonia Orchestra; records Mozart piano concerto cycle, Chopin solo piano works, etc.
1979: Concerts with Concertgebouw Orchestra; visits China.
1981: Appointed Principal Guest Conductor, Philharmonia Orchestra.
1983: Conducts Cleveland Orchestra; Rehearses Philharmonia.
1984: New recording of Beethoven piano concertos.

along with that goes a regret that his playing is now not as interesting as it was. "I miss the fiery, sharp quality that you used to get all the time from him", said one critic. "There are still some very exciting performances", said another. "but the real driving force doesn't seem to be there."

Not surprisingly, that is not Ashkenazy's view of the situation. "I think when I arrived I was playing like a mindless virtuoso! Fire, yes, but fire without substance. Now I think I have got the two together. When I did Rachmaninov's Second Concerto at the Barbican recently, I don't think anyone noticed a lack of fire!"

But Ashkenazy's career has been transformed in recent years by the success of his conducting, a new career which many instrumentalists have attempted but in which only a very few (including Ashkenazy's friend Daniel Barenboim) have been anything but dismal failures.

Here, as the book unwittingly reveals, the pace has been made by Ashkenazy's record company and the sound of managerial axes being ground is evident in references to orchestras like the Boston Symphony with whom Ashkenazy's conducting relationship did not work out because of the lack of recordings. (In fact, the Boston orchestra's manager spent warmly of their relationship, and says he would always be glad to have Ashkenazy back as a conductor.) He is now embarked on a Beethoven symphony cycle with Decca, and a Sibelius cycle will soon be completed.

Ashkenazy agrees that he is a quick learner. "Very quick. But just because I learn the notes quickly does not mean I can conduct a piece quickly. I can learn a symphony in a few days, but then I spend weeks with it going around in my head until I know what I want to do with it."

The reactions to Ashkenazy's conducting are more mixed than his piano playing. The critics have tended to be rather dismissive, and it is true that Ashkenazy sometimes presents a less than confident impression on stage. But the results are often excellent and the British orchestra that has had the closest relationship with him, the Philharmonia, tends to be more positive.

"I think in the beginning we got on well with him because we were prepared to accept his technical shortcomings," says one player, "and he has certainly got an awful lot better. He's so self-effacing that at times it's frustrating because he's prepared to take all sorts of advice and change his mind."

"Because he's not experienced technically he tends to make gestures which don't quite indicate what he wants - loud when it should be soft, simple things like that. I found it difficult to follow at first. When we were recording his version of *Pictures at an Exhibition* the trombonist asked him why he made some grand gesture at him when the part was marked piano. And Ashkenazy just said quietly 'Ah, obviously then this is something which I shouldn't do.'"

There's a story going round that he rang up Lorin Maazel to ask him how to beat the beginning of Beethoven's Fifth. I don't know how true it is . . .

Ashkenazy is no longer Principal Guest Conductor of the Philharmonia. When he held the post the principal conductorship was vacant. In a very odd paragraph in the book, Jasper Parrott writes that the Philharmonia's "management failed to live up to some important understandings" and that Ashkenazy subsequently withdrew from the post. That was at the time Giuseppe Sinopoli was appointed Principal Conductor.

Christopher Bishop for the

'I watched the
orchestra
all the time.
It was magic'

Philharmonia, expressed extreme surprise that it should have been raised at all in the book, as Ashkenazy's very happy musical relationship with the orchestra continues.

So whether or not this new book, with its barely concealed misgivings, grudgingly rubbing shoulders with genuine insights into the Russian way of life, makes any difference to Ashkenazy's standing, it is certain he will be a dominating figure in our musical life for years to come. He is in constant demand. There is no sign that his energy is flagging. And his musical motivation remains unquestionable.

"I still remember my first experience at the Bolshoi. I watched the orchestra all the time. It was magic, absolute elemental identification. Perhaps you have it too, your first Beethoven Fifth or perhaps your first Bach B minor Mass. And you know that it's that - that's what I am for."

Nicholas Kenyon

* *Beyond Frontiers*, by Jasper Parrott with Vladimir Ashkenazy (Collins, £11.50).

FINDINGS

Working
women

The Roper Organisation in America has found that 59 per cent of all adults there work either full-time or part-time (69 per cent of men and 50 per cent of women), while in Britain, according to MORI, 54 per cent work full or part-time (68 per cent of men and 40 per cent of women). Ten per cent of women with children under 15 in the household have a full-time job. Working women include some 17 million out of the adult British population of some 42 million. Quite a target for the new magazine *Working Woman* to aim for.

Feel the quality

The public consensus is that the most important thing to know about a company in order to judge its reputation is the quality of its products (39 per cent).

This is followed by its industrial relations and treatment of its staff (17 per cent), customer services (17 per cent), fair/competitive prices (16 per cent) and productivity and efficiency (15 per cent), according to the results of a MORI

survey conducted in the spring. Quality is foremost among all sectors of the population, and men are half again as likely as women to choose productivity, efficiency and profitability, whereas women are more likely to mention prices as important.

Home truths

More trade unionists have bought or are buying their own home than non-trade unionists and now fewer than half of people in full-time employment are members of trade unions.

Nearly 70 per cent of trade unionists are middle class, according to a recent MORI poll.

Ageing earlier

Old age begins at 62, according to a survey of nearly 1,500 people carried out by the IBA among a national sample of viewers. The survey found the average age people were seen as "no longer a toddler" was five, "no longer a child" 15, first an "adult" at 19 and first to be described as "old" as 62.

The first two averages, the identifications of "no longer a toddler" and "no longer a child", remained at five and 15 regardless of the interviewee's

A series reporting
on research:
PUBLIC OPINION

own age, but younger people, those in the 16-24 age group, thought that you became an adult somewhat earlier, at 18, and reached old age at 58. Those slightly older, 25-34-year-olds, also thought that 18 was the age when you first became an adult but thought 60 was the first age at which they considered it fair to describe a person as old.

The best policy

Honesty is the best policy, according to a survey just released in Jean Stoezel's summary of the European Values Study Group in *Europe at the Crossroads*. According to the survey, 73 per cent of Europeans pick honesty as the most important in a list of 17 qualities. The next highest virtue was tolerance, respect for others (51 per cent), followed closely by the 49 per cent who chose good manners and 46 per cent a sense of responsibility.

Hard labour

Among workers interviewed in the European Value Study Group survey in 1981, reported recently in the book *Europe at the Crossroads* by Jean Stoezel,

it seems that in only three countries Britain (64 per cent), France (57 per cent) and West Germany (54 per cent) - do a majority of workers feel exploited.

In contrast, only about a third of those in Holland (37 per cent) and Denmark (38 per cent) feel that they are taken advantage of.

Save our jobs

Fewer than half (46 per cent) of people in Britain and France believe it is more important to preserve jobs rather than modernize as quickly as possible the obsolete sectors of industry.

This compares to 54 per cent in Spain, 60 per cent in Italy and America, 62 per cent in Norway, 63 per cent in Japan and, highest of all, two-thirds of West Germans, according to a trans-national survey conducted by Louis Harris International across eight countries.

Not enough drive

A recent American poll, commissioned by the United Auto Workers in the US, showed overwhelming public opposition to plans to build more small cars in Japan and South Korea for import into the United States.

But there was rough with the smooth: 40 per cent also said that American car workers were overpaid and over half (51 per cent) believed they retained new methods to improve productivity.

Robert M. Worcester

The author is Chairman of MORI. Details of fieldwork dates and sample sizes are reported in *British Public Opinion*, Newsletter, published by the firm.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 474)

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Gird (13)	1 Aids (6)
2 Pub (3)	2 Largest European (6)
3 Abhorrent (9)	3 Plotters (8)
4 Rutabaga (5)	4 Trustworthy (6)
5 Touching line (7)	5 Operator (4)
6 Advice (7)	6 Frail (6)
7 Disappearing (5)	7 Upward slope (6)
8 Gathered (9)	8 Court (3)
9 Cricket club (3)	9 Plunge (4,4)
10 Unthinkable (13)	10 Doze (3)
	11 Recurring in cycles (6)
	12 Unfasten (6)
	13 Epistle (6)
	14 Drink (6)
	15 One or other (6)
	16 Sea eagle (6)
SOLUTION TO No 473	
ACROSS: 1 Tropic 4 Kettle 7 Rifle 8 Opposite 9 Each and 12 Get	
16 Pharmacopoeia 17 Voe 19 Drystone 24 Beginner 25 Wear	
26 Census 27 Apathy	
DOWN: 1 Top 2 Offshoot 3 Clime 4 Kopie 5 Toss 6 Little	
10 Humid 11 Wacky 12 Depot 13 Green belt 14 Trap 15 Spiv	
18 Obese 20 Runt 21 Syria 22 Kiss 23 Troy	

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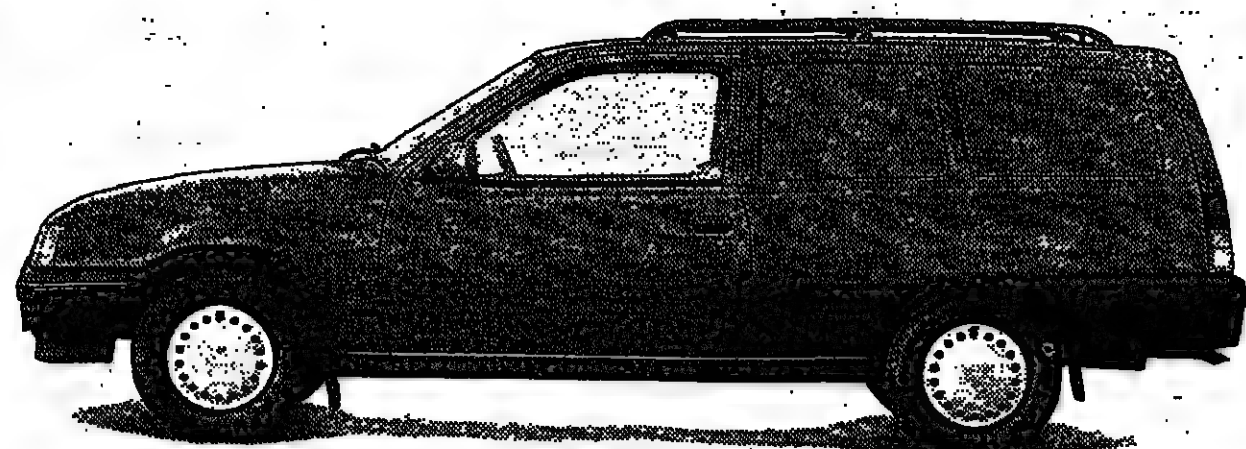


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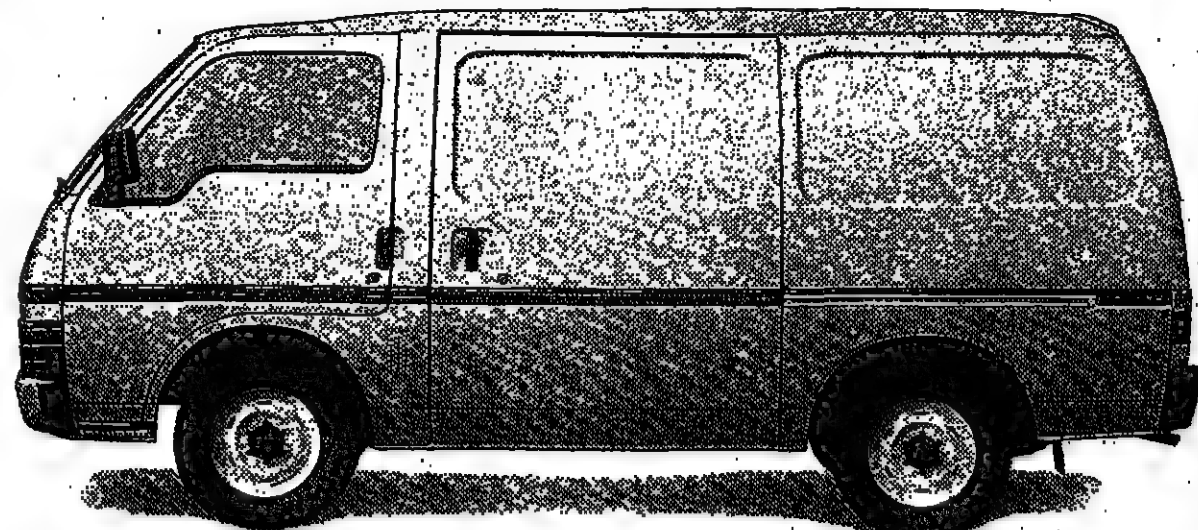
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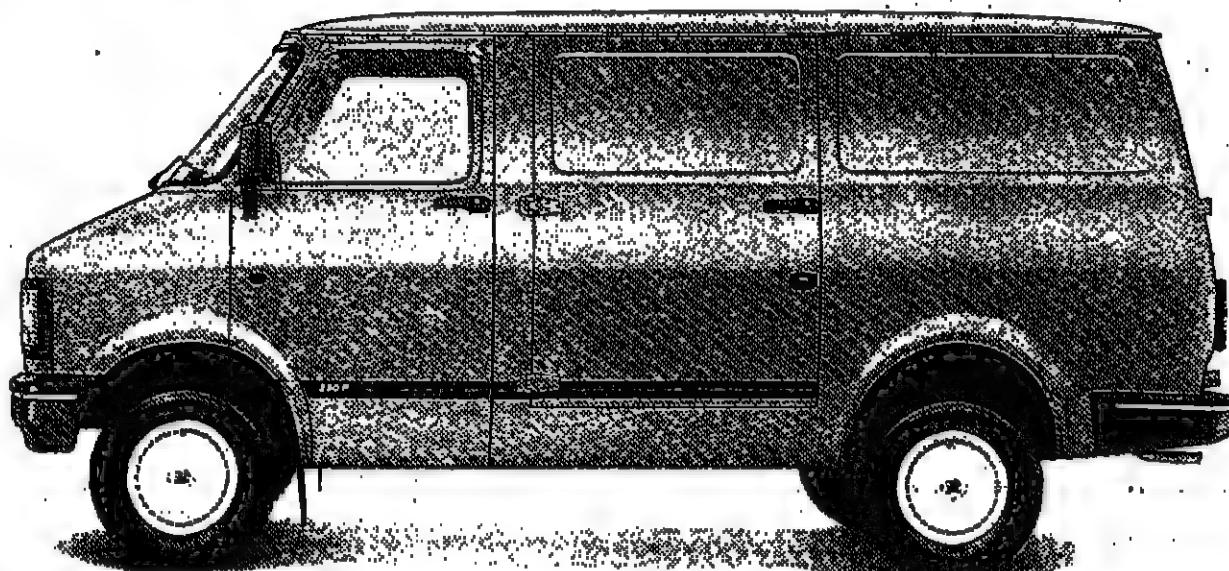
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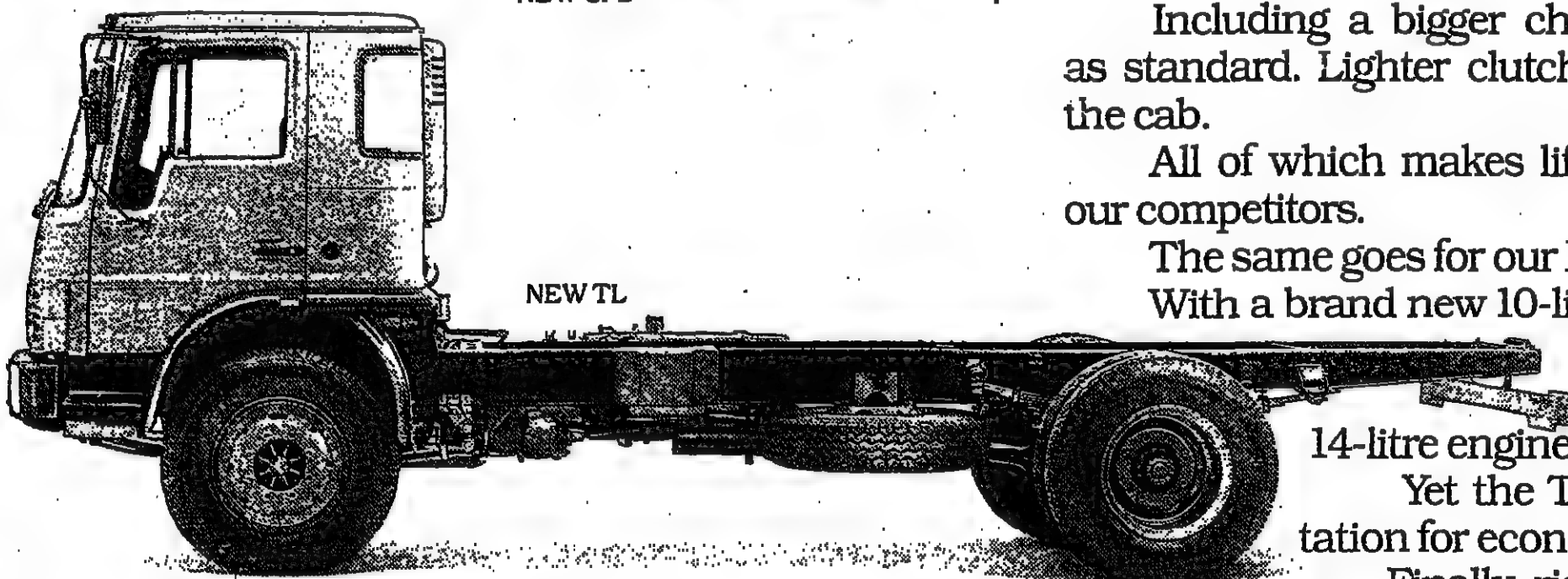
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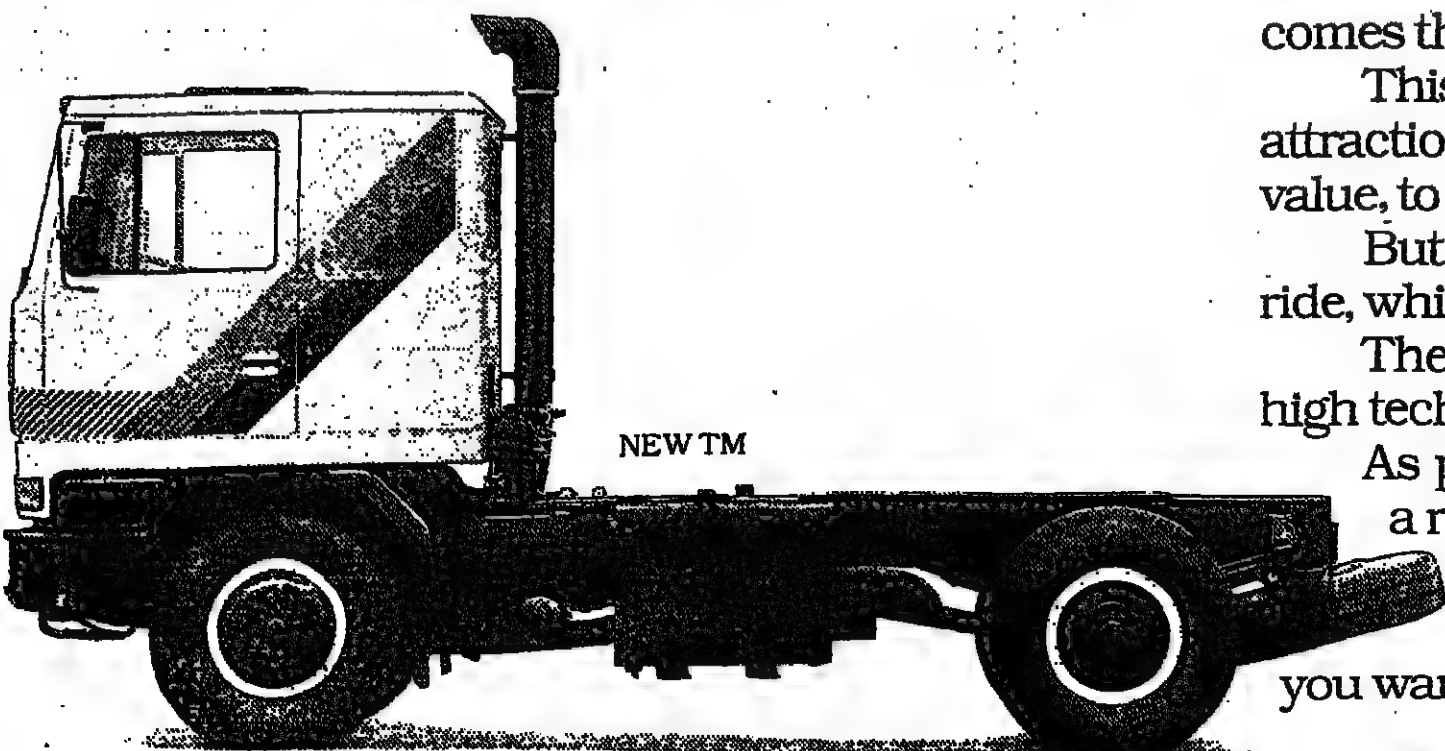
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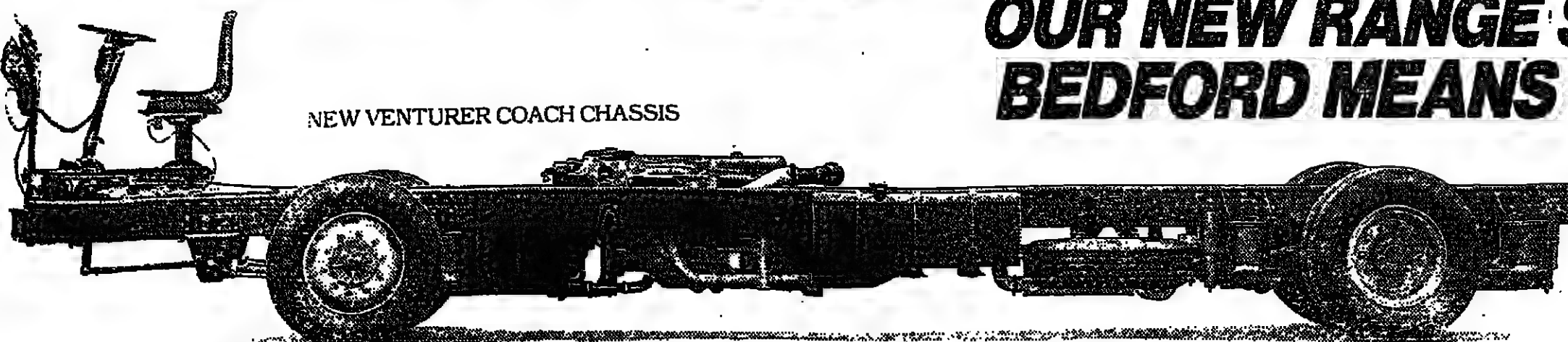
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ESSAYS

edited by Michael C.

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... .. both horri-
... ..

Gomer's huge, heavy
this is a celebration of
again swift, vivid sat-
his satire. Akkadian
wondrous humanity.
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Born

BOOKS II

A good mind at work observing clever women



Rebecca West had no strong single voice as a novelist, though she had a very strong one, precise and flamboyant, opposite and unexpected, as a critic. *The Fountain Overflows*, her seventh book of fiction, appeared in 1956 after a 20 year gap. I remember the voracious pleasure with which I read it then. I looked for something else like it: there was nothing. It was said to be the first of a trilogy. Rebecca West's "saga of the century" - I waited for the second, which did not come. Now, posthumously, we have *This Real Night*, a finished story, in which the children of the first book become young adults at the outbreak of the First World War.

The Fountain Overflows tells the story of the Aubrey family, brilliant, impoverished and eccentric, living in what is recreated as the earthly paradise of Lovegrove/Sureham at the turn of the century. Piers Aubrey is a journalist, a brilliant pamphleteer, a political visionary (of the right), and in love with defeat, debt, disgrace and adultery. His wife has been a world-famous concert pianist; two of his daughters, Rose (the narrator) and Mary, have inherited the musical gift. Cordelia, the eldest, has not. There is also Richard Quin, a just-acceptably life-giving and enchanting youngest.

The Aubreys are based on Rebecca West's own family, the Fairfields, though she had no brother, her sisters were less close in age, and her mother was only a good amateur pianist. The plot turns on the unreliability of the

A. S. Byatt

THIS REAL NIGHT
By Rebecca West
Macmillan, £9.95

vanishing yet compelling father, and partly on the fact that, while Rose and Mary are expected to have great careers as concert pianists, Cordelia is misled by a devoted silly teacher into believing herself a great violinist. Two things give this novel its almost mesmerizing grip on our imagination: the clarity of the things and people in its world, and the nervous energy of the unremitting intelligence of the family.

Detail is not only loving recall of the making of perfect pork pies, the awkwardness of veiled hats. It encompasses the bizarre and the terrible in the same run of bright vision as the idyllic. A school-acquaintance's mother poisons her father: Rebecca West gives us everything, the lost child visiting the Aubreys with her vulgar Aunt Lily, the trial, the insane judge, Cousin Rosamund, statuesque and mild, is discovered amongst the depredations of the most real and realized policeman I've met in fiction. All the Aubreys have "supernatural" gifts - clairvoyance, the seeing of ghosts, which they treat with a matter-of-fact caution and respect. It is a very busy book, in an almost Dickensian way. It is generous with things and events:

there are always more, we feel, where these came from.

Writing sequels is notoriously dangerous. One of the dangers is that the imagined world may become less concrete. Gudrun and Ursula in *Women in Love* are more ideas, less embodied creatures, than their forebears in *The Rainbow*. Proust's world grows more shadowy as he writes on. Something of this kind happens to Rebecca West's characters in *This Real Night*; they exist, comparatively, more in their inner life, are less fiercely involved in outer events and their observation of them with a child's clear vision. Though I would not wish to seem to insist on the vision of childhood, Rebecca West saw children as Rose's wise mother saw them, "knew that they were adults handicapped by a humiliating disguise, and had their adult qualities within them."

What persists is the moral and intellectual "feel" of the household what is lost, despite some brilliant set-piece scenes, is some of the thinginess and pace of the earlier book. One of the most salient characteristics of all the family (except poor Cordelia) is a kind of scrupulous, protective moral tact. The children watch their mother struggling to talk to Aunt Lily about her murderous sister, now in prison. "If one had happened to kill one's husband," she says, "She had thought it incumbent to introduce a word suggesting that the fatality might have been, to some degree, accidental in

nature." This is comic and gallant and a recurring trait of Rebecca West's central characters, not only in this novel.

Another persisting characteristic is the feeling against Cordelia, widely supposed to be an unflattering portrait of Dame Rebecca's eldest sister, Dr Letitia Fairfield, to whom in a fit of bravado, or scruple, she dedicated *The Fountain Overflows*. In *This Real Night* Cordelia marries and takes on the common lot of women. Those of her heroines of whom Dame Rebecca approved are always slightly regretful about their sexuality, as though it might interfere with more important things. Mary and Rose are ambivalently and fiercely sure that they will never marry. They have their vocation, and also are socially undesirable, patched, damed and "odd". In *The Fountain Overflows* there is some sense that Rose's intense dislike of Cordelia's anxieties her ruthless denigration of her lack of talent, is "placed" by the author as a partial blindness. Both Richard Quin and the mother are more concerned for Cordelia: the revelation that she wanted "to get away from you all" is dramatically shocking, and there is a real sense in which the unfortunate girl is the tragic heroine of this tragedy. But in *This Real Night* Rose allows herself the adult remark:

Cordelia was trying to live her lives, not because she had no life of her own, but because there was concealed in her compact, delicate, huddable-looking body a self so gargantuan in its appetite that she

needed to smother whatever good she saw in the place of any other self.

This feels like animus against a character shared by author and narrator. It is at odds with the fine scruples of the rest of the cast's regard for anyone's feelings, however absurd. In both novels music-making is human activity at its highest. Musical intelligence is conveyed - almost entirely successfully - intelligence is the right word. Rebecca West is suspicious of those characters who do not think, even those to whom, like Cousin Jack, Rosamund's disagreeable father, a musical gift is given like an animal grace of movement. In his perfect flute-playing, art is not discovery but trivial decoration.

For Rose and Mary music is a way of finding out the nature of things. In an elegy for D. H. Lawrence, Dame Rebecca wrote "If one has the dislike of any proof that the universe has structure, which is the mark of an incoherent mind - then one will find Lawrence's vision of people as more than individuals disasteful. She did not like Lawrence until she saw his intelligence, his search for order."

In these two novels she creates a detailed, physical world, exactly brought to life in its historical and geographical place. She also creates a family of restless intelligences seeking for order and meaning in what they see and in what they don't see. Fictive music is often a sloppy or vague way into the sublime or the unspeakable. Here it is the convincing work of a good mind observing good minds.

The resistible rise of our Lucky Neil

Woodrow Wyatt

THE MAKING OF NEIL KINNOCK
By Robert Harris
Faber, £9.95

This book makes me like Neil Kinnock more as a person but less as a politician. Fans of Kingsley Amis's *Lucky Jim* will understand why. Engagingly indolent and mischievous, Neil made a mess of his O-levels and wanted to leave the grammar school he hated, despite the advantages it gave him.

He was lucky in his parents who had more sense. They forced him to re-sit his O-levels and, a year later than his contemporaries, do just well enough in his A-levels to go to University College Cardiff. He had to stay there for five years to scrape a pass degree.

When Neil was 20 he met a very pretty new student, eighteen-year-old Glenys Parry. That was another bit of luck. Her father was secretary and chairman of the Anglesey Labour Party and Glenys was deep into politics, joining CND when she was 14. Neil was determined to convince her that he could be more than the boozey, inconsequential, anything-for-a-lark rugby player she first saw.

He began to speak in debates attended by 700 students in the canteen on Friday evenings. The adrenalin flows better in his head when he is on his feet than it does when he sits in

front of books and documents which require application. Many girls succumb to money, power, fame, obvious good looks, ability to make them laugh.

Glenys was a girl to be caught by the flowing political oratory and quick repartee which entrance large audiences; and Neil was not bad looking with charm and amusing ways. She could see the potential for fame and that he was a heart-a-mice, affectionate, sentimental guy. The right material for an intelligent left wing girl to work on.

With his deplorable academic record the most obvious course for Neil was to get a teaching diploma (Lucky Jim again). Off he went as a W.E. teacher with Glenys, now a grammar school teacher (the Kinnocks are odd about grammar schools), to live in a new three-bedroomed house bought with a deposit provided by Neil's father, an

event denting the creation of a legend of an Abraham Lincoln-style log cabin depths of poverty origin, though that was bogus, too.

The house was in the safe Labour seat of Bedwelly which had an elderly Labour MP. When the MP announced in 1969 that he would not stand again Neil was just 27. The Kinnock for MP group in the local Labour Party thought that sounded too young so a year was added for selection purposes, a jolly Lucky Jim touch.

Neil was on the trendy far left. He and his youthful gang canvassed the once staid, Bedwelly party like demons, but it was near run. Neil won what might be called a tie-break by two votes against a much older favourite after the hung selection conference was prolonged to get a decision.

In Parliament he made routine far left noises eloquently attacking the party leadership to the approval of the vociferous and multiplying dissidents. A commonsense absence, he toured the constituencies making wild and entertaining speeches which got him elected to Labour's National Executive in 1978: much more fun than slogging away on committees as an

obscure back bench.

The road to the top was opening. He began to distance himself, but not too much, from his far left friends who were not sufficiently numerous by themselves to win him the leadership. Lucky Jim got a splendid chance through the unexpected defeat of Bean in 1983. Michael Foot arranged for Clive Jenkins of the ASTMS to announce his retirement simultaneously with a declaration of his union's support for Neil, on whom Foot doted.

That caught his rivals on the hop and Lucky Jim was there. He has no chance of being Prime Minister unless he moves steadily to the right. Glenys, the passionate left wing, may delay this but they will come round eventually.

There is not much brain, but there are alert political instincts, torrents of attractive words, and a personality that women like to mother. What is excellent about this book is that the author admires his subject but tells the truth. The book is well and vigorously written, way above the usual boring run of biographies of living politicians. It will do Neil much good among his enemies though it will worry his old friends.

Oh, come in Deighton, take a pew, and don't look so shifty, we Balliol men can take a joke although frankly I think you've probably been conned. Dicky and Henry don't sound like Balliol men to me. Too obvious.

That's just a small point of course. By and large the book's very enjoyable. Nicely written, good characterization, which is rare in this line of work, backgrounds vivid, dialogue which sounds as if it might have been spoken by real people. You say it's part two in a trilogy which is a bit of a bore if you haven't read vol I. From what I can gather your hero, Bernard, has had some bad luck with his wife Fiona who has gone to Moscow and is now a big cheese in the KGB. Erich Sünnes was a crucial figure then and he's even more crucial here. The idea is that he's going to do a Fiona in reverse and Bernard has to make sure it all works out. He's not helped by the fact that all the desk-bound Oxbridge wallies think he's a traitor himself. They would, wouldn't they?

I'm afraid I find it harder than you do to imagine someone called Fiona as a KGB whizz, and I'm not too sure about custody of the children getting muddled up with executions in "safe houses" and secret agents with lethal hypodermics. But most of all, what I wanted to say, Deighton, is that I think you're too experienced to persevere with this fearful chip of yours about graduates and "expensively educated storm-troopers" as you call one type of public schoolboy. We all know what a tremendous working class pro you are and that your fieldcraft is unsurpassed. But I think it's time you stopped going on about it so.

Spooks and moles and shooty-bangs

THRILLERS

Tim Heald

MEXICO SET
By Len Deighton
Hutchinson, £9.95

from men like Frank Harrington and Fiona's father. Rather like this one. All-very well in moderation, but... well you know what I mean.

● *Role of Honour*, by John Gardner (Cap., £7.95). James Bond is back with a new car a Bentley Mulsanne. Turbo-wreathed indeed archaic taste in Indian restaurants: the usual cast of hansom girls and expendable villains. The violence is as casual as ever and most of the old clichés are here too. Beneath the bonhomie and charm lay the mind of one who would play God with the world. Guess what the Commander's reaction to this? He finds it "deeply disturbing". I think it's time the old boy was REALLY pensioned off.

● *The Whistle Blower*, by John Hale (Cap., £8.50). So often real life characters and

situations are grafted on to sloppy plots in such a perfunctory way that it is a real pleasure to find an author who uses fiction to bulk-out fact. Usually it is the other way round. A man named Dodgson working for GCHQ is picked up on a child pornography charge but is later convicted of treason. A little later a young man who also worked at GCHQ is found dead after falling from a roof at home. His father is both suspicious and obstinate and refuses to accept that it is either suicide or accident. And slowly it dawns on a conventional forty-something, middle-aged 11th citizen that he is living in 1984.

● *The Opium General*, by Michael Moorcock (Harrap, £7.95). Mr Moorcock is a feminist anarchist and the creator of Jerry Cornelius, a fictional hero who has over the years changed colour, age and occasionally sex in an effort to "explore something of a territory which even now remains predominantly mysterious to me". More than half of this collection is given over to "the last" Cornelius story - a short and to me, only, intermittently comprehensible work.

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VASSILY AKSYONOV

Translated by Michael Glenny

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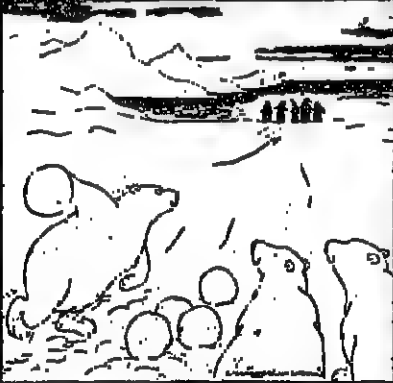
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THE TIMES PUTS WORLD HISTORY ON THE MAP

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THE TIMES DIARY

Movement order

Although Clive Ponting's wife Sally has no connection with the issues raised in her husband's impending trial under the Official Secrets Act, it can reveal she has been moved from her job in the Ministry of Defence to another section. Yesterday the MoD refused to comment, beyond saying, "She still holds the rank of principal." When Ponting was charged in August, accused of leaking confidential papers on the Belgrano affair, Mrs Ponting was told to take time off - to which, I am told, she replied: "Do you mean gardening leave?" (A civil service euphemism generally used to describe gaps between jobs). Yesterday the Pontings' solicitor, Brian Raymond, agreed that she had been on leave, but insisted her switch, since she returned, did not mean demotion. "I didn't know this information was public property. I shall speak to her." But he added, it might be difficult if she was at work. Raymond then, absurdly, asked me to name my source. Later, he told me that Mrs Ponting would not comment, and apologized for being unable to help. "You will appreciate the significance of this," he added mysteriously, "at a later date."

Wet Christmas



Is there no end to the softening of the Monday Club's image? I offer a glimpse of one of the furry animal Christmas cards selected this year for its right-wing members. Proceeds from the "beautifully designed British made" cards go to the club's Law and Order Policy Committee. Not that recipients will know that. The order form emphasises: "Only the packs will be stamped with 'Proceeds in Aid of the Monday Club'."

Fateful 328

It was, it transpires, pure chance that Sir Anthony and Lady Berry were in room 328 of Brighton's Grand Hotel when the bomb went off. The room had originally been booked for the entire week by Michael Taylor, the Tories' South Eastern Area chairman, and his wife. But Taylor had to leave unexpectedly early for a business meeting in France, and checked out at noon on Thursday. Sir Anthony and his wife arrived in Brighton the same day, happily took over his room. "I'm a lucky one," Taylor told me yesterday. Indeed, it was the first time in 32 years that he had missed the conference's final day.

Still snapping

Sir Harold Hobson, doyen of theatre critics, does not fear to speak ill of the dead. Writing in *Drama*, he ridicules "the hysteria and slobber that greeted the death of Richard Burton." Burton, he contends, was "grossly overrated" and was "absolutely nothing" compared to Gielgud, Richardson and Olivier; he made his reputation not through his achievements, but through his private life - helped by "a degraded press." Sir Harold concedes that Burton had talent, but his was "a story of squandered achievement," a "pathetic decline" into "weariness and dissipation." Sir Harold, now 80, has clearly lost none of his bite. A fellow critic once observed: "The loudest sound of the English Sunday: Harold Hobson barking up the wrong tree."



"After the opening there's a two-minute silence for John De Loreau"

Minute difference

Nacods not only fails to reach agreement with the coal board, they no longer agree on what the disagreements are. For years the union has happily allowed the NCB to write up minutes of negotiations. Now Nacods has brought in its own secretary to produce records of meetings with the board after being shocked by Ian MacGregor's optimistic account on television of "amicable discussions." When the official minutes of meetings on August 10, 15 and 30 arrived, the union claimed there were huge omissions and is still refusing to approve them. What is more, it has asked Peter Walker, the Energy Secretary, to apologize for his public account of the talks, again based on the NCB's version. "We used to have a lot of trust in the coal board," general secretary Peter McNulty told me yesterday. "But we don't trust them now."

Apartheid's threat to peace

by Desmond Tutu

Winner of the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize

Apartheid has caused and continues to cause untold and unnecessary human suffering. More than three and a half million blacks, such as the people of Mugopa and Ova Ngeni, have been uprooted from their traditional homes and dumped, as if they were rubbish, in poverty-stricken, arid Bantustan homeland resettlement camps.

The father leaves his family and works, often for 11 months, as a migrant worker in a single-sex hostel. Black family life is being destroyed, not accidentally, but by deliberate government policy. Children starve, not because there is no food; South Africa is a net exporter of food. Children starve because of deliberate government policy.

I once went to such a resettlement camp and met a little girl whose story I will always tell until apartheid is destroyed. She came out of a shack she shared with her widowed mother and a sister. I asked her: "Does your mother get a grant or a pension?" "No." "What do you do for food?" "We borrow food."

You wondered who could have spared food to lend in this camp. "Have you ever returned any of the food you borrowed?" "No." "What do you do when you can't borrow food?" "We drink water to fill our stomachs."

"We drink water to fill our stomachs."

Apartheid is evil and immoral - as evil and as unchristian as Communism and Nazism. And things are not changing in South Africa. The new constitution excludes 70 per cent of the population, and so it cannot remotely be called democratic. There will be three chambers based on ethnicity - the categorization of people by different races - so it entrenches racism. The Coloureds and Indians are being coopted to help a white minority stay in power. Black Africans are being denationalized; they are being stripped of their South African citizenship and turned into aliens in their own land. I travel on a document - not a real passport - which describes my own nationality as "undetermined at present". That is apartheid's Final Solution. Aliens cannot claim rights - least of all political rights.

We are going to be free, about that there is no doubt. We ask only How? and When?

We want it to be soon, and reasonably peacefully. The international community can help bring this about by applying pressure, political, diplomatic, but above all economic, pressure, on the South African government to persuade it to go to the conference table, so that we can, all of us South Africans, plan the future South Africa together. Otherwise the only alternative is a bloodbath. And if a racial war breaks out in South Africa it will have the most horrendous consequences for race relations in other parts of the world. Apartheid is not a domestic issue for South Africa. It is a threat to world peace.

Things may seem bleak now. The situation may seem utterly hopeless, but so must have seemed the first Good Friday, and then Easter happened. The Resurrection of Jesus Christ makes us all prisoners of the hope that life is stronger than death, light than darkness, goodness than evil. Laughter and compassion, and peace and joy are stronger than their awful counterparts.

Victory is ours through Him who died for us. If God be for us who can be against us?

Bishop Tutu is general secretary of the South African Council of Churches.

Peter Wilson-Smith on the questions raised by the JMB rescue



This lifeboat is reserved for bankers only

New information suggests that Johnson Matthey Bankers, the bullion bank rescued from collapse by the Bank of England, had allowed its lending to run wildly out of control and that the bulk of its problem loans were to a related group of borrowers, in breach of Bank of England guidelines. The revelation will add to the host of unanswered questions about the affair.

The central issue of why the bank was rescued, when many industrial companies have been allowed to fail, is likely to be raised by MPs when Parliament returns next week. One Labour MP, Dennis Skinner, has already written to the Prime Minister asking how she can justify the Bank of England's intervention. Is there, as he has suggested, "One rule for the bankers and another for the miners?"

JMB is a member of the select group which twice daily sets the price of gold in London alongside such famous names as N.M. Rothschild and Samuel Montagu. Its downfall, brought about by commercial lending rather than its bullion activities, comes at a time when the City is undergoing important changes, with the issue of regulation very much to the fore.

JMB's problems were a well-kept secret. The first world at large knew was an announcement early on a Monday morning that the Bank of England was buying it for a nominal sum from the public company which owned it.

Gradually details began to emerge. JMB's likely losses could exceed its £100m capital, leaving its solvency in doubt, and its problems were threatening to bring down the whole Johnson Matthey group. Attempts to find a private sector solution had failed. It was during dramatic night meetings involving scores of the City's top bankers that a reluctant Bank of England finally agreed to take it over for £1.

The rescue was the first for a decade, recalling the secondary banking crisis of the early 1970s when the Bank of England had to take over Edward Baring and Slater Wolstenholme in the banking system. By contrast, JMB was an isolated case, but it showed that the Bank had lost none of its old skills at containing crises - if not at always preventing their occurrence.

The scale of the losses at JMB is still uncertain, and accountants are now trying to put a firm figure on it. Initial estimates put the likely figure at up to £150m, a staggering enough sum in the context of a commercial loan book of about £450m. But the possibility of worse is not being ruled out.

Although there is already about £170m available to meet losses, the Bank of England has been cajoling City banks to contribute to a £100m safety net of guarantees which will be called on if the accountants unearth more horrors.

The affair has become increasingly embarrassing for all concerned. Why, for instance, didn't the Bank of England spot the problems sooner? Why didn't the auditors, Arthur Young, qualify the accounts which they had signed only three months before, on June 18? Was it really necessary for the Bank of England to step in?

Despite the Bank of England's initial protestations, there is a chance, albeit remote, that public money will be called on. The Bank itself is contributing £10m to the £100m of guarantees being put together. But on the central issue of whether JMB should have been rescued rather than being allowed to collapse, the Bank remains unrepentant.

It stepped in to head off turmoil in the gold market, which it feared would ensue if an important participant collapsed, and to avoid any possible knock-on effects this might have on the banking system. The Bank also wanted to protect London's good name, both as a gold and a financial centre.

"It is not acceptable that a member of the London gold market should be allowed to fail," said Robin Leigh-Pemberton, Governor

of the Bank. But this begs the question as to which type of financial failures would be considered acceptable. The Bank considered JMB a special case because of its place in the gold market, and shareholders and management have both had to suffer for the mistakes which occurred. But there is the danger that others may also think they are special cases and be a little less careful as a result.

Whether or not the rescue was justified, and there are even some in the gold market who have doubts, there must still be some concern about why such enormous problems did not come to light earlier. The Bank first became uneasy about JMB about a year ago because it was expanding so fast. But it was not until August that it realized something was seriously amiss, and by then the damage was irreparable and drastic measures were required.

Faced with the task of supervising about 600 banks and deposit takers, the Bank of England cannot go through the books of each with a toothcomb. It relies to a considerable degree on the judgment of the banks it supervises and the auditors who examine the books in detail.

The Bank's monitoring system, which was tightened up after the 1973-74 banking crisis, appears to have worked well up till now and it is still not entirely clear how JMB slipped through. But it seems that the Bank placed too much faith in management which at best appears to have been incompetent. Vital information showing that a large part of the doubtful loans were to connected borrowers was never disclosed to the Bank, as it should have been. It is not clear if this information was deliberately withheld or whether JMB itself failed to realize what was happening.

The auditors presumably did not spot this either. Arthur Young has claimed that JMB lent out large additional sums after it signed the accounts and that the situation changed significantly during the summer. This is partly borne out by indications that JMB's commercial loans rose from about £380m to £450m between April and the final debacle in September. But given the Bank of England's longstanding worries, it is hard to believe that there was no inkling of difficulties at an earlier point.

This puzzling aspect of the sorry tale may become clearer later. But the evidence so far suggests that the Bank of England's monitoring system is far from foolproof and may need to be sharpened.

The ramifications of the JMB affair have spread beyond the direct role of the Bank of England, touching on its relations with the rest of the banking system and in particular the big clearing banks. The Bank has gone to great lengths to minimise the risk of public money ever being called on to ward off political flak about the rescue.

However, its attempts to rustle up a £100m safety net of guarantees has proved anything but easy. The clearing banks have proved surprisingly hard-headed in their dealings with the Bank of England on the details of the guarantees and the size of their contributions.

To some extent this reflects the resentment at the way the clearing banks have been treated in recent budgets, first with the windfall profits tax and this year with the blow to their leasing business which forced them to set aside huge provisions for extra tax. The clearing banks blame the Bank of England for not doing more to protect them from the Treasury.

But the haggling by the clearing banks is also a visible sign of how the City is changing. The Bank of England's ability to cajole and persuade is no longer quite what it was and the unquestioned authority of the Bank, which has traditionally given it influence over the City far beyond its statutory powers, is no longer taken for granted. This time the Bank of England looks like getting away with it. Another time it may find it much harder to persuade banks to put money at risk *pro bono publico*.

Making the Eiffel even easier on the eye

Paris is showing off the Eiffel Tower to the world's press today. France's most famous national monument has had a £20m facelift after a survey showed that it was beginning to crumble under its own weight.

Since it was built in 1889, new pavilions have been added to the three levels (at 189ft, 379ft and 905ft) and every seven years a new coat of paint has been applied, adding another 45 tons to the load. A drastic slimming operation was called for, and 1,100 tons was shed during a two and a half year refurbishment programme.

Under the new ownership of the Société Nouvelle d'Exploitation de la Tour Eiffel, in which the city of Paris has a 60 per cent stake, a structural survey revealed the extent of twisting and distortion. This amounted to slightly more than one and a half inches between the south and east pillars, enough to cause concern but saying a great deal about the accuracy of workmanship 95 years ago.

The design, as built, was one of several worked out by Gustave Eiffel and his architect, Sauvestre, as the central feature of the Centennial Exposition to commemorate the French Revolution. Its height, twice that of the dome of St Peter's in

Rome or the Great Pyramid of Giza, seemed to present no problem in itself.

But like many landmark buildings, popularity landed the tower for many years. While Eiffel, a successful and innovative bridge builder, earned the nickname "magician of iron" for his ambitious creation, many national figures considered it unsafe, or ugly, or both.

Guy de Maupassant wrote shortly before his death: "I left Paris and even France because of the Eiffel Tower... an unavoidable and tormenting nightmare," while William Morris spent two weeks on the first floor level, surveying all around him, because it was the only place in Paris from which the wretched structure could not be seen.

In fact La Tour has survived several attempts on its life. Gustave Eiffel fought off many predators until the First World War proved the tower's worth - as a radio beacon - and a military use justified its continuing existence.

Preservation as a national monument had to wait until the 1960s, even though as a milestone in the history of construction the tower was recognized as a masterpiece of lightweight construction from birth. For 40 years it was the tallest

structure in the world, until the Chrysler Building opened in New York in 1930. It is still the tallest iron building. And in 1957 the "tower of 300 metres" gained another 20 metres as television aerials were added.

Fitness for purpose was Eiffel's only guide, the gently curving pillars and lattice arches at its base would give strength and beauty to a structure designed, primarily, as a daring engineering feat and look-out post. Comparisons with Joseph Paxton's 1851 Crystal Palace, the first high-tech building of the industrial age, are many and obvious, even though use and disposition differed.

Glass-caged lifts designed by the Otis Elevator Company of America and Frenchman Leon Edoux, who built the first European lift in 1867, became one of the principal features of the tower - and the reason for its attraction to millions of tourists.

Otis built two lifts in the north and south piers, reaching the second floor, while Edoux built a lift with two cabins that counter-balanced each other to take visitors from the second floor to the summit. This was driven by hydraulic piston and halfway up there was an intermediate platform which en-

abled people to transfer from one to the other to complete their journey.

The double lift was in use until the recent rebuilding. Its replacement by something to handle an increased number of visitors, while satisfying the Commission for Sites and Monuments, was in the words of M. Pierre Ranque, managing director of Ascinter Otis, Paris: "One hell of a job".

Until the work was carried out, the top floor of the tower had to be closed to the public for five months each year because the weather was too severe for the venerable but antiquated hydraulics. It was no longer cost-effective or capable of catering for large numbers of visitors.

Now the escalator-clad Pompidou Centre (known to locals as the Factory) vies with the Eiffel Tower and its brand new lifts as Paris's most popular tourist attraction. Both are what the British architect Theo Crosby would call Necessary Monuments, the favourite pastime at each seems to be simply to observe the other across the city and the Seine.

Charles Kneivitt
Architecture Correspondent

Ronald Butt

If the bomb had found its target

If the IRA had succeeded in murdering the Prime Minister and those of her Cabinet colleagues in nearby rooms at the Grand Hotel, the consequences for the conduct of politics would have been profound. Yet it is important for it to be understood that here would have been no constitutional or parliamentary crisis and no political crisis in the ordinary sense of that term.

The Conservative Party would still have had its majority in Parliament and no opposition party could conceivably have exploited such a tragedy by asserting the case for a general election. To suggest that power might change hands as a consequence of bomb planting would sound the knell of the parliamentary democracy to which they are all committed. In such circumstances, the Conservative Party would have had to elect a new leader with Lord Whitelaw, taking charge of the government in the meantime.

The new leader would have had to form a new government and Cabinet from the candidates available both from the old government and from among those whose parliamentary and party reputation qualifies them for higher office. It is in short, a crime of this enormity had succeeded in its purpose, the British system of recruiting leaders and ministers from the House of Commons would have been better able to cope with the emergency than the American system which, after the president and vice-president, would pass authority to a series of successors holding posts giving them no real political qualifications to take over.

When all this is said, however, it would be hard to over-estimate the consequences for the government and Britain (quite apart from the human tragedy) had Mrs Thatcher, and those of her colleagues who are politically closest to her, been killed. For those ministers who were most vulnerable last Friday happened to include those nearest to her own way of thinking on policy, notably Mr Tebbit, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Mr Lawson and Mr Brittan.

Had this attempt at collective assassination succeeded, the most obvious candidates for the succession would have been Mr Heseltine and Mr Walker in the Cabinet and Mr James Prior, who has recently gone to the backbenches - all of whom belong to a different wing of the Conservative Party.

Yet whoever succeeded in such circumstances would have been constrained by the same realities. There could have been no weakening, for instance, of the resistance to Mr Scargill's strike. Peter Walker, who is the minister on whom the brunt of the strike falls, at the Department of Energy, is as adamant about that as Mrs Thatcher. Sterling, of course, suffers and so does industrial activity, but there is not a minister on either wing of the Cabinet who doubts that both would suffer more if there were any suspicion in the wider world that the government might waver.

On defence and foreign policy there would likewise be no change.

A. N. Author

Royalty with a hollow ring

The Booker shortlist has passed me by once again. When the finalists assemble tonight in the hope of immortality and the expectation of cash, I would like them to spare me a thought. I doubt they will, for the niff of fictional fame has dulled their memories of failure. They have been lucky (what is luck if not the coincidence of influential judgments?) I have not.

Autumn, like spring (and summer and winter, come to that), can be a cruel time for the author. I single out the season of mist and mellow fruitfulness, because it is here, on the threshold of the waning year, that a morale booster (by which I mean a fat royalty cheque) is most welcome - and least forthcoming.

Occasionally, a cheque does come. I rip open the envelope and a healthy flash of zeros hits the bleary morning retina. The dream of a treat (a rashly expensive holiday or flashy consumer durable), suppressed for the summer, is hardening into reality before my very eyes.

A closer inspection and the dream evaporates. Quite simply, the zeros are in the wrong place. They are, as it were, the infinitive in an English, rather than a German, sentence. Here are the bank's denominations of wealth, progressing from left to right in diminishing flow, column by column. Hundreds of thousands; zero; tens of thousands; zero. (Well, I can live with that, never having thought of myself as a Harold Robbins or Wilbur Smith). Thousands; zero (perhaps not the Seychelles after all). Hundreds; zero (an off-season weekend in Paignton, then).

It gets worse: Tens; zero (a litre of Chablis it is). Units; three; pence; 49. I'll read that again: "Three pounds forty nine." Naturally, I shall not despair, since I have a whizz of an accountant who will probably arrange things so that I can keep at least £2.50.

I know the tale is trumphant. I know there are authors who actually find themselves in debt to the publishers, having failed to cover the advance. But I also know that the wasted and woebegone sum I have just received is the ultimate in damnation by faint praise. Debt is one thing. Remaindering is one thing. But three pounds forty nine? This is a four-letter figure.

To begin, as novelists will, at the beginning. Let us pretend that the book was called *The Soul of Mrs Satch*, and let us pretend that it was published two years ago by Chat-

on these subjects there are no contesting wings in the Tory Party. It is, of course, over-economic policy that there might seem to hang a question whether the comparatively stringent approach to public spending and borrowing would be modified in the cause of expansion if, in any circumstances, a government of a Prior-Walker-Heseltine complexion were to take over.

They are, of course, all inclined towards government-promoted expansion yet my own belief is that the scope for indulging it would be strictly limited. Conservatives of that inclination feel that they could detract the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement from its present eminence and reshape it so as to differentiate more effectively between capital and current spending. Their might, indeed, be some scope for movement here since the definition of the PSBR is, to say the least, eccentric. Likewise, there might be some attempt to speak in a new tone to the trade unions, though this would be far from easy.

But the essential problem of economic policy would remain and any Conservative government in practice would now have to answer it in roughly the same way. Given a pressure for economically unjustified wage-rises that is as heavy as it is, and given the experience we have had of unions cannot and will not defend an incomes policy, how could any Conservative administration significantly let up on government spending without exacerbating inflation?

When it comes to the point, the differences among Conservatives on these questions are no more than nuances compared with the differences between them and their opponents. Yet, of course, the nuances can determine the success or failure of policies and the horror of Brighton is a reminder of how much in public affairs always hangs on personalities.

Though politicians in similar circumstances are likely to be driven to behave similarly it is hard to exaggerate the importance of a sense of conviction in politics, and this above all is what Mrs Thatcher has brought to her prime ministership.

Her government has understood the priorities and has stuck to them by reining in public spending and borrowing, showing that the reduction of the public sector is not impossible and establishing that the unions can have neither a veto over policy nor immunity from the law. Mrs Thatcher's government has sometimes seemed blinkered and dumb because of this concentration, but it has been the right government for the time because, it believes in what it is doing.

The narrow escape that she and her closest colleagues had last Friday revealed how small the circle is on whom the crucial nuances of present domestic policies rest. Though parliamentary democracy and government by the elected Conservative majority would have survived, the loss of Mrs Thatcher would have been irreplaceable. The nation is fortunate to have her still.

And let us pretend that the *Wanganui Review of Books* hailed it in its autumn issue as being "a coruscating indictment of middle-class love values". And let us pretend that Sloth Paperbacks snatched it to the company bosom like a prodigal and ran off 30,000 copies. Let us not pretend that you will track down A. N. Author's "powerful revealing, savagely provocative, blah, blah, blah" book in your Smiths or your Menzies Believe me, I have tried.

The only question to ask at such a time is: why did they bother? Why did Sloth Paperbacks commit themselves to overheads which they apparently made no attempt to redeem? Why was this "potent pearl of textual verbiage blah blah" condemned to rot bastionately in a Home Counties warehouse? Surely, it deserved, at the very least, the chance to join battle with *The Blet in History* or *The Diary of a Georgian Rapist* on the bookshelves of the High Street.

I know the question, or at least as do all my tale-trumpets, which is why I do not even get round to asking the publishers. The wretched novel is either a sleeper or a loss-leader. I had always understood the first, to mean that it has the effect of making the reader, lo! smartly into a state of unconsciousness. Wrong: it means that the book languishes for a probationary period in the worst-sellers' list, quietly drilling itself to take the reading public of the twenty-second century by storm.

It does not take a Nabokovian imagination to know that a term like "loss-leader", when borrowed by the book trade, is open to almost infinite abuse. I do not expect this plaint to swell my own sales (note the absence of an italic paragraph on the end of this piece). I am resigned - and I use the word advisedly - to the fact that if I want to sell books, forget fiction and rough out the synopsis of a long overdue volume: *One Thousand Great Dailies*.

Meanwhile I am splashing out with my £3.49. I intend to found a club called the Three Forty Nine, open to all fiction writers who have received a royalty cheque for that sum or less within a year of publication. Actual debtors I am not interested in. We will meet for lunch on April 1 and October 1 each year, at a suitably expensive restaurant, and will call for the bill straight after the hours of coffee. It seems the best way for me of celebrating a foretaste of the unattainable.



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FEET ON THE GROUND

In West Germany today, Britain is widely regarded as having only one foot and half its heart in Europe. The best prospects for Europe are therefore seen to lie along the Bonn-Paris axis. This, it is thought, could drive us at higher speed towards closer institutional union. With this important speech in Bonn last night, the Foreign Secretary went some way to correct these misperceptions.

In the first place, he stated with unmistakable clarity that Britain's commitment to Europe is "profound and irreversible". This cannot be said too often in a place where it is so often doubted. Now that we seem to have put behind us the painful but necessary arguments about the budget - at least for the time being - we can raise our eyes to the higher goals of the European community. Sir Geoffrey talked specifically about freedom of trade and freedom of movement within the EEC, about the urgency of community action against pollution (the hottest political issue in West Germany today), and about closer co-operation in foreign and security policy-making. Here he was both demonstrating, explicitly, the range of Britain's European commitment, and questioning, by implication, the simplistic notion of the Bonn-Paris axis.

Certainly no one should underestimate the Franco-German alliance. In Germany, at least, it has the emotional appeal of that historic reconciliation symbolized by Chancellor Kohl and President Mitterrand holding hands on the field of Verdun. For a federal chancellor who sees himself as "Adenauer's grandson" the entente with France is sure to be a top priority. And there is a less exalted feeling among officials from both coun-

tries that they were able to make the community of six work in a way that the community of ten has not (and the community of twelve may even less - of course). So the Franco-German special relationship is a cornerstone of the European community. But a well-built house needs more than one cornerstone.

Defence policy illustrates what should be an obvious truth. In Paris and Bonn there is a clear desire for closer cooperation. Inasmuch as this may involve the French in a slightly greater commitment to the forward defence of Western Europe, this is particularly to be welcomed. At the same time, it is Britain, which has 66,000 troops permanently stationed in Germany, which is West Germany's partner in Nato, and which recently once again demonstrated its operational preparedness for the forward defence of West Germany in "operation Lionheart". As the Foreign Secretary justly commented, "the range of Anglo-German defence cooperation exceeds any other such links in Western Europe". Moreover, every major European defence procurement project involves a different set of partners. Tornado, for example, brought together Britain, Germany and Italy.

In defence, as in other fields, Europe is, and must remain for the foreseeable future, a multi-lateral web of "special relationships" between historic nation states. In other fields, as in defence, we do not lack institutions, committees, and bureaucrats to coordinate these intra-European relationships. Europe needs more institutions like the Sahara needs more sand. What we really do need is fertilizers and irrigation -

we need the political initiative and skills to give new life to existing organizations. If one observes the complexity and difficulty of coordinating just the individual Länder of the Federal Republic of Germany and if one then considers the much greater diversity of interests between the nations of western Europe, one can see why to talk of a "federal solution" for Europe is quite inappropriate.

There is another fundamental objection to moves towards a formal political unification of western Europe. Our shared ultimate objective is to overcome the artificial division of Europe, and therewith also of Germany. Would this be facilitated or made more difficult by an early integration of the states of western Europe into an entity which could only accurately be called the United States of Half Europe? Common sense suggests this would make it more difficult. It is precisely in coordinating relations with eastern Europe that our present, low-key, regular arrangements for political cooperation have proved most effective.

With budget wrangles almost behind us, western Europe can look forward to a more productive period in the enlarged community in this period, the special relationship between Britain and West Germany - which is also a partnership between the Continent's two strongest conservative governments - will play a vital role. But the way forward does not lie across a paper desert of new institutional schemes. It is rather through the resourceful use of existing institutions, through pragmatic, flexible political cooperation, that we shall go forward together.

HOW LOW THE POUND?

This evening, in his annual speech to the City of London, the Chancellor of the Exchequer must seek to dissipate doubts as to his monetary and exchange-rate policies. It would help if he were to clarify the Government's attitudes to one of those European institutions lightly touched on by Sir Geoffrey Howe: the "supernake" of linked Community currencies known as the European System.

When the Thatcher government took office in 1979, it expressed interest in full membership when the time was "right". Times changed, but the Government did not join up. At first it pretended indifference to the exchange rate - a common attitude among governments whose exchange rates are appreciating. When sterling's appreciation became excessive, indifference vanished: the exchange rate became an indicator of the impact of monetary policy, thus enabling the Government to cut the interest rates even though it was overshooting its main domestic monetary target, because sterling's rise implied that monetary policy was too tight.

Now that sterling is weak, times seem to have changed yet again. This weakness is not taken as an indicator that monetary policy is too loose: the Government has persistently argued that underlying monetary growth is firmly under control. It has other, quite rational explanations. The disastrous miners' strike is driving money out of Britain. Oil prices are easing. The pound is suffering from the

dollar's strength. Both of these would be reasons under the Government's declared strategy, for ignoring the exchange rate as an unreliable indicator of monetary conditions at present. Why then does it keep interest rates higher than it believes necessary for domestic purposes?

The pre-programmed Government answer would be that markets fix interest rates, and the Government is the willing victim of market forces. But markets act according to what they believe to be Government policy, as the Treasury and Bank of England implicitly recognized in July by attempting to lecture the markets on what was the correct level of interest rates. The Government's attempt to direct the markets away from concentration on the dollar leads in directions the Chancellor now needs to clarify.

The dollar is not only sterling's single most important exchange rate, but accounts for a quarter of its weighted index against all major currencies, on which the Government now lays emphasis. Exclude the dollar, and two-thirds of the remaining weights are accounted for by EMS currencies. As the London Business School points out this month the suspicion that the pound is now a "shadow" member of the EMS is heightened by the closeness with which it has followed the leading member: the pound has for six months kept within permitted EMS margins of 3.80 D-marks, and indeed it was only when it dropped below 3.70 D-marks that the Government acquiesced in higher interest rates.

This neat pattern is as likely to be the result of accident as of design: after all, interest rates did not fall as our D-mark rate recovered. But that goes to show how confusion in the markets as to precisely what the Government's attitude to the exchange rate may be is currently giving it the worst possible combination of too-high interest rates and an apparently unstable currency. The height of the miners' strike is not the easiest or best moment to take long-term decisions; but the time is coming when Mr Lawson must make clear which of the two options he favours.

Either he must declare his complete indifference to exchange rates - which means caring neither if the pound drops below one dollar nor if it drops below three D-marks. He must make the markets believe this by cutting interest rates irrespective of their effect on either American or European exchange rates. And he must make clear the Government's determination to remain outside the EMS, not just for the present but on the principle that free-floating rates are essential.

Or, he must declare a growing belief in the European currency block as a natural magnet for sterling, a magnetism which has increased as the original reasons for staying out have diminished. This would be a clear reason for ignoring the dollar exchange rate and for lowering interest rates while our EMS-exchange rate remains stable. At present, the British economy is suffering, through uncertain markets, the worst of both worlds.

OLD MEN REMEMBER

Lord Shinwell began his effective political career as a firebrand on Clydeside. In 1919 he went to prison for incitement to riot and in 1922 to Parliament as one of 17 Scottish Labour members who mostly leaned to the extreme left. Today he celebrates his century as a peer who thinks that Harold Macmillan was the best Tory Prime Minister he has known and Harold Wilson the best of Labour's. He plainly has more than a sneaking regard for Mrs Thatcher.

Such, it might be said, is the inevitable nature of British politics. The socialist who in his youth is eager for his heart to govern his head is eventually seen to have a head more than usually well screwed on. Then he is received into the establishment. It has happened so often that it would be dangerously easy to suppose that it will always be so. But, alas, not every rebel about us today will be guaranteed, simply by survival, Lord Shinwell's celebration.

For his has been a remarkable career spent at the heart of the kind of Labour politics that reached its high point of success in the postwar years and which now appears to be in decline. Lord Shinwell both served under

Ramsay MacDonald and defeated his old leader at Seaham Harbour after the National Government was formed. When Clement Attlee and other Labour colleagues joined Churchill's wartime coalition, Shinwell, from the opposition benches, helped to sustain the constructive parliamentary critique of the management of war. (It was not always done very sensibly, particularly in the agitation for an earlier Second Front.) One of the more curious political relationships of the time was his with the veteran Tory MP Lord Winterbottom, who harried the government in concert. They were not inappropriately dubbed arsenic and old lace.

Lord Shinwell's later career was not universally applauded. As Minister of Fuel and Power in 1945 he nationalized the mines, and in present circumstances the less said of that the better. But it was at least not his fault that it was done without prior preparation. Nor can he be blamed for the blizzards that swept Britain in the frozen winter of 1947, never to be forgotten by those who experienced it, when power was cut, street lighting reduced and the BBC shut down early.

But he was blamed for over-optimism beforehand, for declining manpower, absenteeism and low output. A remark that those of his critics not of the organized workers did not matter "a tinker's curse" did not help. Attlee shifted him to the War Office and eventually to the Ministry of Defence. His patriotism was uncontented.

Since then, as an elder statesman he has grown older and older and more and more regarded. But his career is a warning to a different sort of rebel today. What distinguished Lord Shinwell and his generation was that they were above all parliament-men. Some, it is true, were impatient of its pomp, but they promptly set about taking lessons in its procedure. Shinwell observed years afterwards: "We still had to learn that Parliament was all-powerful, that through its machinery we could achieve everything that was in our hearts and our hopes; without its aid we were useless." He himself learned the lesson immediately. His career should teach those who today opt for political action outside the parliament that they are choosing a blind and dangerous alley.

VAT damage to small bookshops

From Mr B. Coward
Sir, In his thoughtful letter (October 13) on whether VAT should be imposed on books, the Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge touched on a significant point that appears to have been overlooked by those who had written to you previously on the subject. I refer to the damage that such a tax would do to small bookellers.

As a small bookseller myself I have to say that the implementation of VAT on books may well see the demise of the independent high street bookshop, with the result that, apart from the biggest and strongest academic bookshops, only the large multiples and some "remainder" dealers will remain in business.

The reason for this is one of simple arithmetic. The 1982-83 economic survey of 402 charter bookshops, of which mine is one, showed that the average net profit of these shops in the period under review was a paltry 1 per cent. A tax on books will certainly depress sales; not, perhaps, by the full amount of the tax, as has been suggested, but certainly by more than the 2 per cent of 3 per cent that is all that would be needed to put many bookellers out of business.

Charter bookshops are, by and large, small and independently owned and form the backbone of the stockholding high street bookshops of this country. If they disappear the opportunity for the public to browse, to select and to order the books of its choice will virtually disappear.

Large multiples who will exercise their buying power to dictate their own terms to the publishers will then be able to dictate what the consumer shall read - and at what price.

Booksellers like myself cannot absorb a reduction in our market from the implementation of VAT; we do not have sufficient margins to sustain its impact. The fate of the independent grocer after the abolition of retail price maintenance could also be ours.

I feel sure that this cannot be what the present Government has in mind. If it is, then what, pray, has become of its policy to sustain small business?

Yours faithfully,
BRUCE COWARD,
The Bookshop,
12 Fairfax Place,
Dartmouth,
Devon.
October 15.

From Mr H. R. F. Keating
Sir, I am sorry to find that the Master of Emmanuel does not know what a novel is and, indeed, that his ideas in general are akin to those of the great Jowett, "what I don't know isn't knowledge".

But facts about cookery, motor-cycle maintenance, computer games and a thousand and one other things the Master may not care to become aware of are all knowledge and knowledge, which, dissemination in books, improves the life of a nation. Yet more important, I believe, is the knowledge which novels convey. By cajoling us into using our imaginations they teach even those with the most lurid covers, in lesser or greater degree that other people exist, that they can be different from ourselves but at the same time are like ourselves.

If VAT is imposed on books many fewer will reach readers, and the nation will quite simply be the more impoverished.

Yours,
H. R. F. KEATING,
35 Northumberland Place, W2,
October 13.

Special offer

From Mrs Philippa Seligman
Sir, The letter from Mr T. Connolly (October 11) about British Rail's ingenuously prompts me to write. Recently, planning to attend a conference in York was informed by the clerk at Cardiff station that my return rail ticket would cost me £23.

I received, together with my conference papers, a brochure from British Rail advertising attractive reductions and special fares for conference groups. All one had to do was to complete a card to discover this special fare, write out a cheque, fill in a form, prepare a self-addressed and stamped envelope, address and stamp an envelope to British Rail to enclose all this and send it to them at least 14 days in advance of one's travelling date. This special fare was £23.

A letter to their office asking if this was a joke, elicited a prompt and courteous telephone call with an explanation which I have still not managed to understand.

Yours faithfully,
P. M. SELIGMAN,
The Family Institute,
105 Cathedral Road,
Cardiff.
October 11.

Youth service

From Lord Hunt
Sir, I welcome the tribute paid by Mr Robert Pettigrew in your letters columns today (October 11) to the contribution made by the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme in promoting the wider values of education and uses of leisure, since its inception in 1956. Mr Pettigrew has himself done a great service by his own enthusiasm for the scheme, over many years.

But I do not share his belief that the channelling of more government money towards the local education authorities and the existing youth organizations for developing leisure education and other schemes would be likely to provide the kind of challenge to young people which the present situation urgently requires.

Nor do I think it likely that the distribution of funds in those

Search for consensus on N Ireland

From Mr John D. A. Robb

Sir, The democracy of the founding fathers was described by Herodotus as "taking the people into partnership". Where the feeling of such partnership exists, in other words where there is consensus, majority vote is the most compelling expression of the democratic process.

Where consensus does not exist, majority vote may become majority rule. While majority rule is superior to minority rule it is not necessarily synonymous with democracy.

Democracy should acknowledge that the achievement of consensus takes precedence over majority rule.

In passing a motion condemning the forces of law and order the Labour Party in Britain has demonstrated loss of consensus in Britain.

To the question "whose laws and whose order?" the Party is responding "theirs" not "ours", by extrapolation it is "their" police force, not "ours". Those who have lived in Northern Ireland during 15 terrible

years fully appreciate the implication.

Thus, in witnessing the genesis of constitutional crisis in Britain it can only be hoped that, however belatedly, democrats will begin to make the distinction between living in a country which has consensus and living in one, such as Northern Ireland, which has none. As a result, perhaps they will consider urgently how society might be restructured to find a new consensus; should they do so, they may come up with ideas which could be helpful in Ireland as well as Britain.

The fundamental democratic right of any people to self-determination (Article 1, Clause 1 of the UN Covenant on Human Rights) can only be valid if rooted in consensus. The right to be must inevitably be tempered by the need to belong.

Yours etc,
JOHN ROBB,
(Chairman, New Ireland Group),
85 Charlotte Street,
Ballymore, Co. Antrim.
October 12.

Priceless heritage of our churches

From the Chairman of the Council for the Care of Churches

Sir, The recent correspondence about protecting our churches has one factor in common. All those who have written want to see our churches preserved as part of our national heritage, which is wholly right, but dare I say that our churches are more important even than that?

They are also "parish" churches - i.e. belonging to a local community as well as to the Church and nation at large.

They are visible symbols of our national and religious roots. They give us all an identity. They embody a sense of community. They also encourage man to wonder and marvel. As buildings they themselves speak and help men in their search for God.

But they have to be maintained and cared for locally as well as nationally, for unless the parishioners use these priceless buildings they become simply museums and historic monuments. My own belief and that of my council is that to abolish the "ecclesiastical exemption" of 11,000 listed church buildings would seriously weaken the responsibilities and control which churchwardens and parochial church councils have over their buildings.

Suspects in custody

From the Chairman of the Criminal Bar Association

Sir, The House of Lords will be holding its third reading debate on the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill on October 18. Clause 58 of the Bill deals with the right of a suspect in custody in a police station to have access to legal advice. However, in its present form it does not secure such right to those in custody for "serious arrestable offences".

This is a serious defect in the Bill. Moreover, coupled with the detention provisions with regard to serious arrestable offences, clause 58 will perpetuate the present problems encountered in the administration of criminal justice relating to the acceptability of police evidence of statements allegedly made by suspects whilst being held incommunicado in police stations.

An amendment to clause 58 is to be moved, on third reading, by the Lords Hutchinson and Hooson. The purpose and effect of the proposed amendment are to make real the

right of access to legal advice for all suspects in custody, to provide the necessary protection for police investigations into serious arrestable offences and to diminish the problems about the acceptability of police evidence.

Local people care deeply for their churches and the same people have to find the money to maintain them. Some £40m is spent annually on the care and repair of church buildings. Only about 10 per cent comes from government aid.

In my own archdeaconry, which covers most of the Cotswolds, in 1983 out of a total of £384,686 the state gave grants of £96,639. Good though this is, nevertheless about 11,580 regular Sunday worshippers were responsible for finding the other £288,047.

As in other matters, the best future lies in a truly creative partnership between Church and state. To this end my council will direct its endeavours. Further discussion on matters of detail may well be profitable for both partners but the basic principle underlying the "ecclesiastical exemption" ought to remain for the good of both Church and nation.

Yours faithfully,
T. ERIC EVANS, Chairman,
Council for the Care of Churches,
9 College Green, Gloucester.

Threat to mountain

From Mr W. Heaton Cooper

Sir, Having heard that part of Crag Meagaidh, above the northern shore of Loch Laggan, is in danger of being used for commercial afforestation, I recall being one of the party - J.H.B. Bell, H.M. Kelly, R.W. Allan and myself - when, exactly 50 years ago, we climbed Slaghinn Gully, the first ascent of the 1,700 ft high crag of Coire Ardur, which crowns the north-east face of the mountain. Beneath the crag lies a small lochan of great beauty.

In May, 1982, I painted Crag Meagaidh from the shores of Loch Laggan.

As a painter and a climber I am certain that, were any part of this mountain, unique in its majestic beauty as well as a habitat for the golden eagle and many other rare birds and mammals, to be used for commercial afforestation its whole character, from the rounded lower slopes, up the glen to the view of the lochan and the great crag, would be utterly destroyed.

The Wildlife and Countryside Act, passed three years ago, designated Crag Meagaidh a site of special scientific interest.

Yours faithfully,
W. HEATON COOPER,
The Studio,
Grasmere,
Ambleside,
Cumbria,
October 7.

directions, on the scale envisaged by Mr Gwyder (October 11) and other advocates of a scheme of nationwide social action, would be as cost-effective as a coordinated programme.

Having had the privilege of helping to launch and promote the Duke of Edinburgh's scheme during its first, formative ten years, I am second to none in endorsing its unique influence at that time, and its continuing value as a standard setting, which has provided common ground for all its diverse users and youthful participants in this and many other countries. But the very diversity of its demands has proved too great a challenge for many young people who, nonetheless, need at least the outlet and opportunity of "service" which it offers.

The value of a nation-wide scheme is greater today than in

1966. It needs to strike that single, simple note of service to the community and thus respond to the need of young people to feel they matter. Such a scheme need not detract from the similar opportunities provided by schools and youth organizations; it might well have the same effect as did Prince Philip's scheme, of providing a link between them.

I believe that the value of a scheme with national status and scope, if launched on the lines of "youth call", would be vindicated by the degree of response forecast by recent opinion polls among young people.

Yours truly,
JOHN HUNT,
Highway Cottage,
Henley-on-Thames,
Oxfordshire
October 10.

Two-point turn

From Mr S. Allen

Sir, Dr Perkins' two-point turn (October 5) works. I tried it out that evening although taking the precaution of using a country road for my practice.

What is needed now is both a name and a clearly understood indication for the manoeuvre, leaving the following car in no doubt as to what is about to happen.

Until this is established (and quickly) on a national basis I fear that Dr Perkins may be called upon for his professional services.

Yours with caution,
SIMON ALLEN,
40 Hampstead Lane,
Potten End,
Near Berkhamstead,
Hertfordshire.

The real Melbury

From Mr Douglas Simpson

Sir, Melbury is the name of a conspicuous hill near Shaftesbury, Dorset. Eponymously, it was the name given to large and satisfying steamed puddings served up by the chef of the town's former grammar school.

Yours faithfully,
DOUGLAS SIMPSON,
70 Hayes Way,
Park Langley,
Beckenham,
Kent.

1956. It needs to strike that single, simple note of service to the community and thus respond to the need of young people to feel they matter. Such a scheme need not detract from the similar opportunities provided by schools and youth organizations; it might well have the same effect as did Prince Philip's scheme, of providing a link between them.

I believe that the value of a scheme with national status and scope, if launched on the lines of "youth call", would be vindicated by the degree of response forecast by recent opinion polls among young people.

Yours truly,
JOHN HUNT,
Highway Cottage,
Henley-on-Thames,
Oxfordshire
October 10.

Sweet teeth as source of tax

From Mr D. Watson James

Sir, Today's Times (October 10) carries a report of comments by the Minister of Health on the subject of National Health Service patients' charges. Mr Clarke resolutely defends the Government policy on charges on the grounds that the National Health Service in general provides remarkable value for money but experiences severe funding problems which can only be met by rapidly increasing patients' charges. It is clear that he regards such charges simply as a reasonable form of revenue.

My particular concern is dental charges. Indeed there are at present only three major sources of this type of revenue: prescription charges, dental charges and optical charges. The last will next year bring in very much less revenue because of the fundamental change in the nature of provision of adult spectacles within the NHS.

This leaves the other two as the only sources of revenue in the future. The White Paper on public spending (Cmd 9143) indicates that patients' charges will have to bring in an additional 24 per cent next year and obviously this could only be achieved by increasing prescription and dental charges.

Since 1979 dental charges for routine treatment have risen by 190 per cent and the maximum charge by 267 per cent. In the same period the retail price index has risen by 63 per cent. An increase in dental charges of 24 per cent could result in many items of treatment receiving little or no government contribution except in the case of priority and exempt classes.

There is however a fundamental question to be asked. Should we be funding a National Health Service by taxing treatment or should we adopt the attitude that makes both fiscal and medical sense and tax the cause? There is no doubt that the consumption of sugar is directly related to the incidence of dental decay.

The sugar and confectionery industry spends huge sums on promotion and its sales are vast. A selective tax on such items would clearly be beneficial in two ways. It would act as a deterrent to consumption of a disease-inducing substance and provide a form of revenue which would be an alternative to present patients' charges.

I have no doubt that other health professions would support a change in policy that was both fiscally sound and preventive in nature.

Yours faithfully,
D. WATSON JAMES, Chairman,
General Dental Services Committee,
British Dental Association,
64 Wimpole Street, W1,
October 10.

Gallery extension

From Mr Colin McWilliam

Sir, To the debate about the National Gallery extension Professor Irwin (October 12) has contributed valuable insights, but only after lending his support to a hoary prejudice.

Does it matter that many critics condemn William Wilkins' long and (to my mind) modestly successful frontage on the north side of Trafalgar Square, and that Dr Irwin has risen above the chorus to declare it "one of the dullest neo-classical facades of any major gallery in Europe"?

Monotony is a frequent neo-classical characteristic, and often very effective. Countless visitors enjoying the view from the portico have sanctioned its "dullness", and even Dr Irwin admits that it goes rather well with St Martin's-in-the-Fields, which was of course built earlier.

The insight is in Dr Irwin's reminder that an architectural or townscape relationship based on contrast can be as valid as one that is based on similarity. This is true, though it is reasonable to ask that the relationship shall be intelligible, especially when, as here, the new is an extension of the old.

Dr Irwin hopes for "a bold decision, not a muffled conservatism compromise". One can guess what he means by a muffled compromise, but why does he associate this with a conservationist view? Conservation means making good use of your assets and opportunities. Conservationists need not wear mufflers, even in Aberdeen.

Yours faithfully,
COLIN MCWILLIAM,
Architectural Conservation Unit,
Department of Architecture,
Edinburgh College of Art,
Lauriston Place, Edinburgh.

WS - his marks

From Dr Eric Sans

Sir, What chance is there for common sense in Shakespeare studies if an actual custodian of four of the signatures can publicly pose such breezily Baconian questions as "could the man write his own name, let alone anything else?" (Mrs Jane Cox, October 11). Let us hope that the promised Public Record Office handbook takes a more judicious view.

Yours faithfully,
ERIC SAMS,
32 Arundel Avenue,
Sanderstead, Surrey.

Limit to miracles

From Sir Richard Dobson

Sir, You end your leading article of October 12 by noting that the scope for the Government to work miracles is strictly limited. It is within the authority of this or any other government to work miracles at all?

Perhaps the bishops would care to comment.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD DOBSON,
16 Marchmont Road,
Richmond, Surrey.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
October 17: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, attended the Annual Service for Seafarers in Wales in Llandaff Cathedral.

Her Royal Highness was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for South Glamorgan (Colonel Sir Cennydd Tradherne) and the Dean of Llandaff (the Very Reverend a David).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, attended by the Hon Mrs Legge-Bourke, travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 17: The Prince of Wales this morning visited the Headquarters of the Chief of the Fleet, Admiral Sir John Hackett, at Northwood, Middlesex.

Lieutenant-Commander Peter

Evrie, R.N. was in attendance. October 17: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, Colonel-in-Chief Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps, was present this evening at a Reception given by the Corps at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

The Hon Mrs Wills and Major The Lord Napier and Ettrick were in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE.
October 17: The Duchess of Kent, as Patron of the Kent County Playing Fields Association, this afternoon presented the Patron's Award to Mrs Spence and Mr Quinton Jones.

Her Royal Highness this evening attended the 1984 World Qualifying match, England v Finland, at Wembley Stadium.

Miss Sarah Partridge was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE

October 17: Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were present this evening at a Gala Charity Night, in aid of the N S P C C C. A donation was made by the Duchess of Kent, as Patron of the Kent County Playing Fields Association, this afternoon presented the Patron's Award to Mrs Spence and Mr Quinton Jones.

A memorial service for Charles Lillingston will be held in the Harrow School Chapel on Tuesday, November 20, at 4.30pm.

A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Sir Harold Emmerich will be held at the Parish Church of St Peter, Berkhamsstead, Hertfordshire, on Saturday 17, at noon.

A memorial service for Admiral of the Fleet Sir Casper John will be held at noon today at St Martin-in-the-Fields.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr L. W. Axel-Berg and Miss A. Lyndon-Skepps. The engagement is announced between Luke, elder son of Mr and Mrs Victor Axel-Berg, of Ness Sollars, near Kildermister, Worcestershire, and Fiona, daughter of Dr and Mrs Peter Lyndon-Skepps, of Preston Church, near Basingsale, Hampshire.

Mr C. G. Blumson and Miss J. A. Godfrey. The engagement is announced between Giles, eldest son of Mr and Mrs John Blumson, of Berkhamsstead, Hertfordshire, and Jacqueline, daughter of Mr and Mrs Brian Godfrey, of Aldenham, Hertfordshire.

Mr J. C. Culbertson and Miss C. E. Macdonald. The engagement is announced from Hongkong between Jolyon, son of Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs J. M. Culbertson, of Liphook, Hampshire, and Carol, daughter of Mr and Mrs G. S. Macdonald, of Newick, Sussex.

Mr P. H. Dabois and Miss P. J. Wilson. The engagement is announced between Philippe Henri, son of M and Mrs P. Dabois, of Lausanne, Switzerland, and Patricia Jane, younger daughter of the late Mr A. V. Wilson and Mrs K. M. Wilson, of Lury, Switzerland.

Mr A. M. Fordyce and Mrs S. E. Cairns. The engagement is announced between Andrew Murray, younger son of Mr and Mrs J. Alistair Fordyce, of Chorleywood, Hertfordshire, and Susan Elizabeth, younger daughter of the late Mr Edward J. Reader and Mrs A. Reader, of Newcastle, Staffordshire.

Mr S. C. Freedman and Miss N. J. Hunter. The engagement is announced between Clive, son of Mr L. Freedman, of Taplow, Buckinghamshire, and Mrs C. N. Freedman, of Rotham, London, and Mrs B. youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs B. Hunter, of Weston-super-Mare, Somerset.

Mr N. D. D. Heare and Miss A. J. Heneghe. The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Mr and Mrs Michael Heare, of Downland Court, Ditchling, Sussex, and Arabella, daughter of Mr and Mrs Simon Heneghe, of The Raswell, Loxhill, Godingham, Surrey.

Mr J. J. F. P. and Miss D. L. Wesley. The engagement is announced between Lieutenant Jonathan Powe, Royal Tank Regiment, son of Captain and Mrs Ian Powe, of Plymouth, and Mrs D. Wesley, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Gordon Wesley, of Sutton Veny.

Mr D. T. George and Miss J. E. Eason. The engagement is announced between David, elder son of Mr and Mrs F. H. George, of Dersingham, Norfolk, and Jacqui, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Donald Eason, of St John's Wood, London.

Mr F. B. Halkyard and Miss E. S. Moffat. The engagement is announced between Francis Brian, elder son of Mr and Mrs H. A. Halkyard, of Woking, Surrey, and Karen Sandra, only daughter of Mr and Mrs S. Moffat, of Whangarei Heads, New Zealand.

Mr C. R. Halkyard and Miss A. B. Black. The engagement is announced between Christopher, elder son of Mr and Mrs H. A. Halkyard, of Woking, Surrey, and Alison Barbara, only daughter of Mr and Mrs E. W. Black, of Mt Albert, Auckland, New Zealand.

Mr G. C. Kibbe and Miss E. R. Smith. The engagement is announced between George, son of the late Mr C. C. Kibbe, of Woking, Surrey, and Emma, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. R. Smith, of Hurlingham Road, London, SW6.

Mr W. C. L. Montague and Miss F. E. Parrish. The engagement is announced between William, younger son of Major J. C. Montague, of Alington, Devon, and the late Mrs F. E. Parrish, of Woking, Surrey.

Mr S. G. A. Peretz and Miss E. K. King. The engagement is announced between Simon, elder son of Mr and Mrs Gerald E. A. Peretz, of London and Chicago, United States, and Emily, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Robert King, of King, of Kew-Wood, Illinois, United States.

Mr G. H. Stagg and Mrs B. M. Stagg. The engagement is announced between Geoffrey Hugh Stagg and Barbara M. Stagg, of Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada.

Mr P. J. Villiers and Miss E. A. Fuller. The engagement is announced between Peter, younger son of Mrs Nancie Villiers, of Oxford, and the late Commander Alan Villiers, and Anne, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Allen Fuller, of King's Norton, Warwickshire.

Mr C. J. Cadman and Miss J. M. Mailer. The engagement is announced between Colin James, son of Mr and Mrs J. N. Cadman, of Chester, Cheshire, and Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Mailer, of Heydon, Royston, Hertfordshire.

Mr A. Strang and Miss K. Davison. The engagement is announced between Alan, son of Mr and Mrs P. Strang, of Nottingham, and Katherine, daughter of Mr and Mrs B. Davison, of Birmingham.

Marriages

Mr C. Bodrany and Mrs J. Barker-Davies. The marriage took place in London on Wednesday, October 17, between Mr Colin Bodrany and Mrs Jane Barker-Davies.

Mr T. W. V. McMillan and Miss N. C. Baldry. The marriage between Mr William McMillan and Miss Nicola Baldry took place at Richmond on Saturday, October 13th.

Dr E. F. R. Middle and Mrs A. L. MacColl. The marriage took place in Edinburgh on October 10 between Dr Val Riddle and Mrs Ann MacColl.

Birthdays today
Sir Marcus Kimball, 56; Miss Melina Mercouri, 59; Miss Marina Navratilova, 28; Sir Joseph Pope, 70; Lord Stirling, CH, 100; Air Chief Marshal Sir Philip Jerard, 81; M. Pierre Trudeau, CH, 65; Dame Janet Vaughan, 85; Major-General J. C. Walker, 81; Vice-Admiral Sir James Willis, 61.

Holborn Law Society
On Wednesday, October 3, the following were elected officers of the Holborn Law Society for the ensuing year:

President: Mr Paul Gulbenkian; vice-president: Mr Lord Nicholson and Mr Nicholas Robertson.

Princess's visit
The Princess of Wales, as president of Dr Barnardo's, will visit the charity's intermediate treatment centre in Newham, East London, on November 8, her first public engagement since the birth of Prince Henry.

Moderator named
The Rev David Smith, aged 61, Minister of Logie Church, Stirling, since 1963, has been appointed the next Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Japan Society of London
Prince Hiro of Japan was present at the annual dinner of the Japan Society of London which was held at the Inter Continental Hotel last night. The Ambassador of Japan and Mrs Hiraoka, and Sir John and Lady Phipps received the guests.

Science report
The pigeons tended to take most of their meals in the early morning and late afternoon. Such a pattern is also shown by pigeons that, unlike the flocks in Montreal, have a steady food supply. The pattern comes about probably because of the fact that the birds are not fed at night. The birds are fed at night, but only in the early morning and late afternoon. The birds are fed at night, but only in the early morning and late afternoon.

Two Canadian scientists were interested in the plight of these less fortunate birds and set out to discover how they exploit the patchy resources of the inner city.

Louis LeFebvre and Luc-Alain Gaudet, of McGill University, studied two flocks living near the centre of Montreal. One flock dwelt on the fringes of the city, while the other favoured an area around apartments and shops.

Birds of the first flock foraged on two lawns and in a park; those of the second fed in the city's gutters, on pavements, on a grassy area, and on a grassy area. The scientists counted the number of birds at each feeding site at regular intervals throughout the day.

Pigeons seem to time their activities to fit in with their human companions. For example, birds that fed on one of the concrete terraces appeared there only at times when the terrace was being used by people lunching alfresco. In contrast, birds foraged in gutters and on pavements in the early morning, when people were still asleep, and there was least disturbance. Scraps tended to be available in front of shops by late afternoon, so the pigeons returned for a further meal.

The scientists tagged some of the campus pigeons so that they could monitor the behaviour of individual birds. They found that the flock included specialists, birds which restricted their attentions to one feeding site, and generalists, which fed at all sites. These observations led the scientists to conclude that a flock of pigeons is a rather loosely knit group, the members of which do not necessarily forage together and may have evolved different ways of earning a livelihood.

These arrangements may be of great benefit to the pigeons. According to one theory, birds in flocks glean food from one another about food sources. So, if a bird finds only a meagre supply of food in its usual haunts, it can tell other members of the flock to more productive feeding sites.

In both of the Canadian flocks there was a tendency for all members to collect at a single site in the early morning, when such a concentration of information could have been taken place.

Source: *Canadian Journal of Zoology* (vol 62, page 1,425).

Queen's Bench Division

Meaning of 'exceptional' should be strict

Regina v Immigration Appeals Tribunal, Ex parte Bashir
Before Mr Justice Webster

[Judgment delivered October 16]

The word "exceptional" should be given its strict legal meaning, as distinct from its idiomatic meaning, when considering circumstances justifying an extension of an immigrant's stay to allow him to remain permanently in the United Kingdom, Mr Justice Webster held in the Queen's Bench Division.

His Lordship dismissed an application by Mohammed Bashir for judicial review of a decision of the Immigration Appeals Tribunal, made on April 21, 1983. The Tribunal had allowed an appeal by the Secretary of State for the Home Department against the decision of an adjudicator who had found that the marriage which Mr Bashir had entered into after his arrival in this country was not a "marriage of convenience" and that although his spouse no longer had any intention of living with him as his wife, his appeal should be allowed against the Secretary of State's refusal to allow him to remain in this country on the ground of exceptional circumstances.

Mr Mukhtar Hussain for Mr Bashir, Mr Christopher Symons for the Home Secretary.

MR JUSTICE WEBSTER said

that the Tribunal had stated that the issue raised by the appeal was whether the adjudicator was right in considering that the applicant's incapacity to obtain a passport from the normal course, only justifiable as an extension of stay where the marriage - the basis of the leave - had broken down.

It had further been stated that the adjudicator had correctly directed himself in accordance with *Chauhan* (TH/31206/78) (1449), unreported, *Sobchak* (11979-80) Imm AR39, and *Pard* (TH/43141/79) (1766), unreported, and had approved his direction that permitting an applicant to remain after the breakdown of his marriage "was an exceptional course, only justifiable by abnormal circumstances", but had considered that incompatibility between spouses was not so exceptional a circumstance as of itself to justify an extension of an immigrant's leave to be here on the basis of marriage, and had therefore allowed the Secretary of State's appeal.

His Lordship found himself faced with a difficult point of law; on the one hand, "exceptional circumstances" might mean ones which only very rarely occurred, if the word "exceptional" was used idiomatically; whereas, on the other hand, as a matter of strict language, anything was exceptional which did not follow a rule or norm.

Here the Tribunal had expressed its conclusion in terms which were consistent with the literal as distinct from the idiomatic meaning, and the court could not conclude that the Tribunal had misdirected itself.

But nonetheless it seemed to his Lordship that there might be some danger of tribunals and adjudicators misdirecting themselves if they continued to use the word "exceptional"; it would be better



Bananatime: Guy Taylor, aged 15 (centre), winner of the Bananaman Painting Competition, and the runners-up, Duncan Wilkins, aged 12 (left), and Daisy Turville Petre, aged nine, with their entries at the Commonwealth Institute in London yesterday. The national competition, devised to promote banana consumption, requires children to depict a scene from a Bananaman cartoon film (Photograph: Dod Miller).

Luncheons

Basketmakers' Company
The annual service of the Basketmakers' Company was held at St Margaret Patena, Easchep, yesterday. An address was given by the Rev Dr Gordon Huellin and the lesson was read by Mr Victor Lucas, Prime Warden. Lt Colonel H. Errington Brewis proposed the toast of the guests at a luncheon held at Ianholders' Hall, to which Mr J. S. Parker, Master of the Innholders' Company, replied. Later, at an election Court Sir William Wood Harris was installed as Prime Warden with Mr Edward Darlow as Junior Warden for the ensuing year. Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers' Association of Britain.

The American Ambassador was the guest of honour at a luncheon given by the Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers' Association of Great Britain at the Waldorf Hotel yesterday. Mr Sidney Welland, president, was in the chair.

Reception
Lord Houghton of Sowerby, CH. A reception was held by the London Centre of the Institute of Management Services at the House of Lords yesterday. The host was Lord Houghton of Sowerby, CH, and guests were received by Mr Harry Ball-Wilson, chairman of the London Centre, and Mr Bob Bayley, chairman of the Institute.

Dinners
Japan Society of London. Prince Hiro of Japan was present at the annual dinner of the Japan Society of London which was held at the Inter Continental Hotel last night. The Ambassador of Japan and Mrs Hiraoka, and Sir John and Lady Phipps received the guests.

Service dinners
HMS Excellent. The anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar was celebrated at a dinner in HMS Excellent, White Island, Portsmouth, last night. Admiral Sir William Staveley, Commander-in-Chief Fleet, was the principal guest and he proposed the toast to the immortal memory, Commander A. J. Morris, R.N. presided.

Light Infantry
The Light Infantry Club held their annual dinner at the Naval and Military Club last night. Major-General B. M. Lane presided. The guest of the club was Lieutenant-Colonel P. G. Chamberlain, R.G.I.

Latest appointments
Lord Brabazon of Tara, a government Whip in the House of Lords, who is to be spokesman in the Lords for the Department of Transport. Lord Trefgarne will remain principal spokesman on civil aviation for the department.

Lieutenant-General Sir Stuart R. Pringle, until recently Commandant General of the Royal Marines and now chairman and chief executive of the Chatham Historic Dockyard Trust, to be president of St Loy's College for Training the Disabled for Commerce and Industry, Exeter, from November 1. He succeeds the late Group Captain Sir Douglas Baker.

Mr John Spinks, QC, to be Chancellor of the Diocese of Winchester from January 1, in succession to Professor Arthur Phillips.

Mr John Parslow to be director (retired) of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds from November 15. Dr A. N. Lacey, a member of the Nature Conservancy Council's chief scientists' team, to be director (conservation) of the society from January 1.

Latest wills
Mr Richard Joy Spillbury, of Hampstead, London, philosopher and writer, left estate valued at £21,247 net.

Mr Charles Jellinek, of St John's Wood, London, left £1,192,204 net. Other estates include (net, before tax):

Harriette, Mr Geoffrey Grayville, of Heston, Cheshire, £289,912; Hughes, Mr Percy, of Salford Priors, Warwickshire, £470,176; Mrs H. H. H. of Whitby, North Yorkshire, £460,787; Kneller, Mr Sydney Francis, of Highcliffe, Lloyds underwriter, £290,412; Segden, Mr Cuthbert Martin, Sturborne, £662,422.

OBITUARY

M GEORGES THILL

Leading French tenor

Georges Thill, the most noted French tenor in the years between the wars, died yesterday at his home near Paris. He was 86, and had enjoyed a long and distinguished career.

Thill was born on December 14, 1897 at Paris. In 1913, he began working at the Bourse, went into the air force as a fighter pilot, in 1916, and entered the Paris Conservatoire on demobilisation in 1918. After study with Fernando De Lucia, he auditioned for the Paris Opera in 1924, and made his successful debut there the same year.

From then on his career flourished, and for 16 years he was principal tenor in the house, taking all the major roles in the French, Italian and German repertory. Among his most notable parts were Faust, Romeo, Samson, Jock Astenes (in *The Trojans*) Calaf, Tannhäuser and Parsifal.

He made his debut at the Metropolitan, New York, in 1931. His only appearances at Covent Garden were in 1928, and 1937. But by and large, he was not a singer who travelled well.

He was the archetypal French lyric/heroic tenor, with a voice that could sound sweet and appealing in *piano*, brazenly heroic at full tilt, though his highest notes could be uncertain on an off day. He also had an instinctive sense of phrase, and a spirited way with words. He had a handsome physique so that he could suggest the strength of the heroes he had to portray.

He recorded prolifically in the days of the 78 rpm record, most notably a complete version of Massenet's *Werther*, and his account of the title role has yet to be surpassed. Extracts from many other operas show his consistency of form throughout a wide repertory from Gluck to Wagner.

He could also turn his attention to song, particularly the *melodies* of Duparc and Fauré. His final stage appearance was as Canio in 1953. He sang Julien in Abel Gance's film of *Louise* with Grace Moore.

MR BRUCE ROTHWELL

Bruce Rothwell, a distinguished journalist whose career spanned Australia, Britain and the United States, died suddenly on October 16 in his Manhattan apartment. He was 61.

Rothwell was a war and foreign correspondent for the *New Chronicle* and *Daily Mail*. He served for many years in Washington for the *Mail* and later returned to London to become the paper's Deputy Editor.

In 1970 he joined Mr Rupert Murdoch and became founding Editor of the *Sunday Australian* and Editor-in-Chief of the *Australian* and *Sunday Australian*.

After a brief spell back in Fleet Street as Head of the Bureau for News Limited he went to the *New York Post* as Mr Murdoch's assistant. He became Editorial Page Editor in 1980. As the man behind the *New York Post's* editorials, he won numerous awards.

Rothwell had a profound knowledge of politics and international affairs and the capacity to translate them into language that the reader could enjoy. He was a supremely companionable man with a deep love of robust political talk and, when visiting London, he was always warmly welcomed in such arenas of debate as the bar of the Garrick Club. His solid build and his deliberate mode of speech masked a sprightly, well-stocked mind and a ready sense of humour.

With the years he had developed a profound love of things English, in particular its countryside. He had planned retirement in the delightful Wiltshire village of Toller Royal, where he will be buried.

He leaves a widow, Anna, and a son, Nicholas, who is the *New York* correspondent of *The Australian*.

MR D. C. CORRY

Mr Daryl Cedric Corry, MD FRCS, who died in Oxford on October 12, aged 86, was a member of the Radcliffe Infirmary staff 1923 until his retirement in 1963.

He qualified from University College Hospital in 1922 after serving in the First World War in Mesopotamia in the Royal Artillery. He became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1924 and took his MD in 1925. As a student he won the Lister Gold Medal Prize in Surgery at University College Hospital.

After qualifying, he held house officer posts at University College and worked as resident surgical officer in Manchester and Australia. He returned to University College Hospital in 1926 as a surgical registrar. In 1928 he went to work at Oxford and joined the Staff of the Radcliffe as assistant surgeon the following year.

In the pre-war years "Sam", as he was called at the Radcliffe, was instrumental in getting the

DR SRI KRISHNA

Dr Sri Krishna, CIE, died on October 3 in London. He held several important positions with the Government of India. From 1950 to 1958, when he retired, he was Scientific Advisor to the Indian High Commission and Scientific Liaison Officer, London.

He had been Deputy Director, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, vice-president and Director of Research, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, UP, India; Biochemist at the Forest Research Institute from 1928 to 1950; and Professor of Chemistry, University of Punjab, Lahore, 1925 to 1928.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs Olga Krishna.

Brigadier Hugh Scott Mitchell, CBE, late the Royal Army Ordnance Corps, died on October 17. He was a former Director of Ammunition and Stores, War Office and was ADC to the Queen from 1958 to 1962.

He was born on July 6, 1896, the son of Madan Mohan, and educated at Fort St. John's College, Lahore; Queen Mary College, London; and King's College, London. He was a specialist in the chemistry of forest products and published numerous scientific papers and books on the subject.

He was survived by his wife, Mrs Olga Krishna.

Supreme Court to determine a complex case of law in respect of which defendants one had given unconditional leave to defend where finality was to be achieved and third party proceedings were involved.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Lawton, Lord Justice Kerr and Lord Justice Browne-Wilkinson) so held on October 11 in dismissing an appeal by plaintiffs from an order of the judge in chambers granting the defendants unconditional leave to defend.

LORD JUSTICE LAWTON said that, although it was the policy of the court where defendants sought to set up a point of law which had no substance to decide that point of law finally, the present was not such a case.

The defendants had set up a point of law which the judge in chambers had found to be not only arguable but also right. The point was of considerable complexity and difficulty which it was accepted was arguable.

There was a further complication in that, if adjudged liable, the defendants would seek an indemnity from a third party who was not before the court. Also, it was accepted that if the point of law was decided against the plaintiffs the action would not come to an end.

In all the circumstances it was not a convenient and proper case to be dealt with under Order 14.

LORD JUSTICE KERR, agreeing, said that the judge in chambers had decided the point of law in a judgment of some 17 pages and appeared to have considered a number of cases, statutes and textbooks. That was not a desirable course. Having concluded that there was an arguable defence, he should have at once given unconditional leave to defend.

It was inappropriate for the Court of Appeal on an appeal in proceedings for summary judgment under Order 14 of the Rules of the

Unconditional leave to defend

Pinemains Ltd v Welbeck International Ltd

It was inappropriate for the Court of Appeal on an appeal in proceedings for summary judgment under Order 14 of the Rules of the

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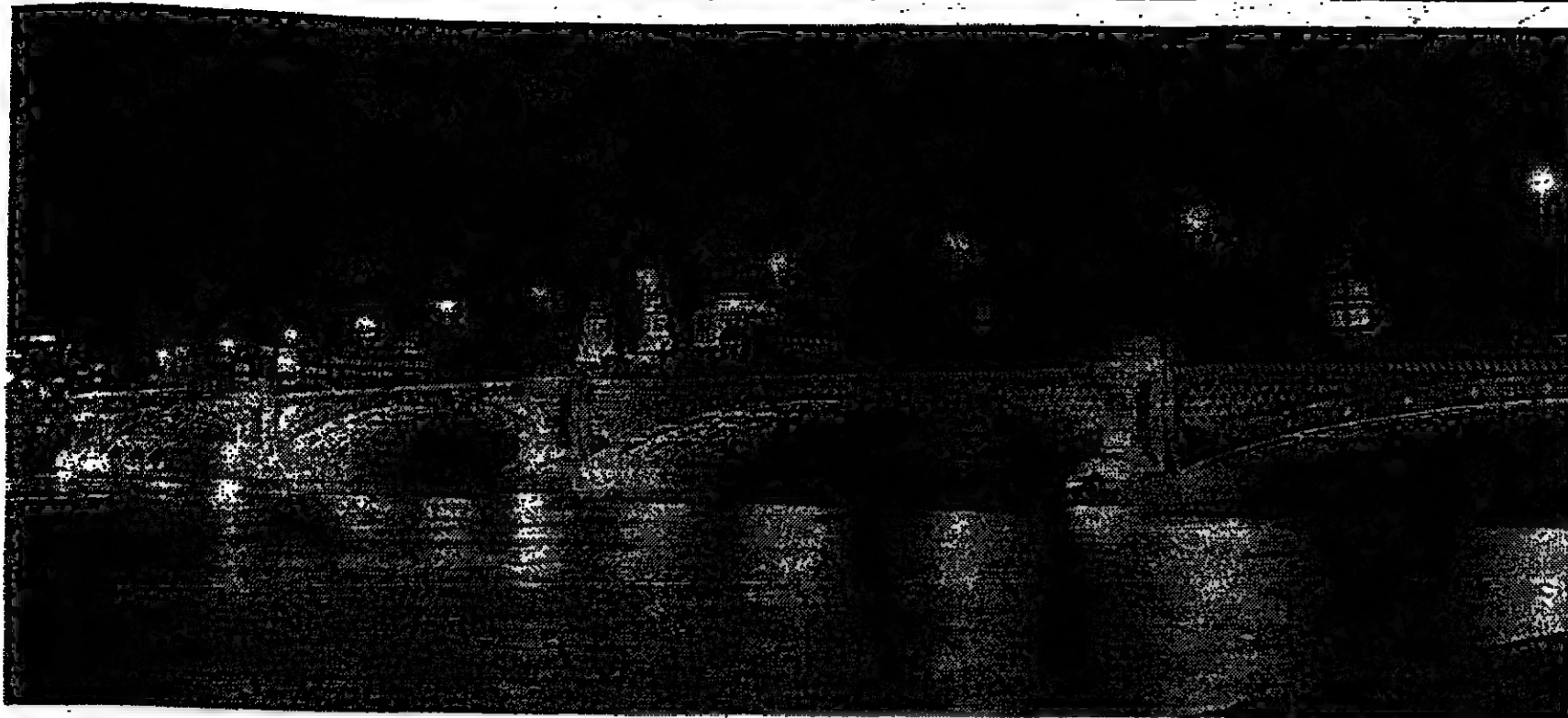
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مكتبة الانجل

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City Lights upstairs and downstairs: above, Blackfriars bridge illuminated with THORN EMI metal halide and high pressure sodium lamps, and right, Baker Street, one of London's oldest underground stations which has recently been re-lit with high pressure sodium (SON) lamps to recreate the original Victorian atmosphere.



Brighter lighting

A look at the latest systems that save money without reducing efficiency



A warm glow is being added to electric lighting these days. It began in industry, city centres, floodlit buildings and car parks; now it is spreading to offices and shops. It comes from high pressure sodium lamps, known by the technical abbreviation of SON.

For many years sodium has been used in low pressure discharge lamps types SOX and SL1 to produce the orange-yellow light so familiar on our roads. Because the eye is particularly sensitive in this region of the spectrum, the lamp is efficient in converting electrical energy into light. In fact it is the most efficient lamp available giving some 150 lumens of light for every watt of energy, by comparison with the

domestic filament lamp which provides around 12 lumens per watt (lm/W).

The low pressure sodium lamp's big disadvantage is its near monochromatic output, which makes it impossible to distinguish colours (everything appears as shades of orange). So, while its high efficiency makes it a good choice where quantity of light is the prime consideration, it fails as soon as colour discrimination is required.

It was known that if the pressure in the discharge tube could be increased, then the light output would have a broader spectrum. However, the sodium is so corrosive that the special borosilicate glasses used for the discharge tube could not withstand its attack at a higher pressure. Eventually a new material, polycrystalline alumina, a form of sintered aluminium oxide, was

developed which could withstand the corrosive attack of the sodium, and the SON lamp was born.

The birth was not without difficulty. One of the major problems is that the new material has a softening point that is virtually the same as its melting point, and conventional techniques of sealing the discharge tube cannot be used. Various brazing and gluing methods have been developed which, over the years, have been developed which, over the years, have become remarkably available and noted for its longevity.

Because the SON lamp is producing light in parts of the spectrum where the eye is less sensitive, its efficiency is not as high as the low pressure lamp. It can achieve more than 110lm/W however, and, although its colour

rendering is still not good, it is more than adequate for non-colour critical visual tasks.

In the last two years, however, a new version of the SON lamp has appeared with very much improved colour rendering. This de luxe lamp, appropriately known as the SONDL, sacrifices some of its light output to achieve this better colour, but can still provide 85 to 90 lm/W. Already being used in shops and offices, it is sure of an enthusiastic following as its advantages become more widely appreciated.

The advantages of the SON lamp become more apparent if it is compared with other light sources. Colour corrected mercury (MBF) lamps have been improved over the years but, while their colour rendering is superior to the SON, the best they can offer is around 34 lm/W, about half that of the SON.

Metal halide (MBI) lamps have been better colour rendering than the MBF and can produce around 80lm/W, with some specialist types going as high as 120 lm/W. Their life is relatively short, being between 3,000 and 7,500 hours, depending upon the type of lamp and the operating conditions. Manufacturers offer an 8,000 hour guarantee on the SON lamp, and in practice most last between 15,000 and 24,000 hours.

The ubiquitous tubular fluorescent lamp (MCF) is a low-pressure mercury discharge lamp and has come a long way since its launch in the 1930s. Today's lamp is 26mm diameter, filled with krypton gas and coated with phosphors commonly found in colour television tubes. By making these primary colours, red, green and blue, many variations of "white" light can be produced for particular applications - warm light

for domestic use, cool light for brisk shopping or in industry.

The fluorescent lamp's output varies with the wattage and the colour characteristics of the light produced, but the most efficient are capable of 90 lm/W or more. Life is quoted as 7,500 hours but is affected by how often the lamp is switched on and off. The British Standard test requires the lamp to be operated and then switched off for 30 minutes. If it is switched on and left on, the life may well be doubled; whereas, if it is switched more frequently, say once every hour, then its life may well be halved.

It should be explained that, with discharge lamps, the end of life is not necessarily the point at which the lamp fails to operate, but is more commonly the point at which its production of light falls to an uneconomic level. This may be 80

per cent of the initial value, although some manufacturers quote the life to the 50 per cent level. Because of this, there is a move to quote the life as the point at which 50 per cent of a batch of lamps will have failed. This average life will be supported by a depreciation factor for the lamp type and wattage so that the actual level of light output at any point in time can be calculated.

This brief resume of lamp types is necessary for the importance of the SON lamp to be appreciated when considering its effect on the lighting scene. It must be considered a strong contender for any lighting task, but its slavish adoption can bring penalties that may negate its very real advantages.

John Baker
Lighting Specialist,
The Electricity Council

Putting a glow on your buildings

Much of this country's best architecture and gardens is wasted at night because they are not floodlit. The argument that exterior lighting is expensive in terms of capital outlay and electrical energy is exaggerated. Buildings lit at night are safer for those that use them and such lighting also deters crime.

Less tangible aspects related to enjoyment of the environment. A little light can go a long way and, even where more complex schemes are concerned, the cost of running exterior lighting, can be surprisingly low.

With floodlighting, the aim is to create a pattern of light and shade over a building facade. Equipment has to be correctly sited to model the building properly and to give it a three-dimensional look. Shadows are as important as light because they give form to the structures, but they can be manipulated to give unfamiliar views and so present a new character to the onlooker.

The high-pressure mercury (MBFU) lamps, together with metal-halide sources, give a coolish colour and are suitable for lighting landscape or building facades where the colour of stonework or facing material is predominantly light such as Portland stone.

The high-pressure sodium (SON) lamps are warm and sunny in appearance and particularly good with red brick or sandstones. Glare caused by excessive contrast and/or unwanted "spill light" must be avoided.

Rodney Abbott
Editor Lighting
Equipment News

The switch-on that industry needs

Nowhere is the high pressure sodium lamp more beneficial than in industry. Each year the Energy Management in Lighting Awards Scheme (EMILAS) receives hundreds of entries from industrial concerns who have improved their lighting efficiency by using SON lamps to replace existing light sources. Typically, these show substantial improvements in lighting standards as well as reductions in installed load.

Industrial lighting is frequently the Cinderella of building services, with the view being taken that, as daylight is "free" and lighting energy only a small part of the total used, it can be safely forgotten. Nothing could be further from the truth. Daylight inside buildings can be very far from free. Glazing must be provided to admit it which, apart from being expensive to provide and maintain, can also allow expensive heat to escape in winter and solar radiation to add to the discomfort in summer.

Organisations such as the National Coal Board have calculated that insulating roofs and covering over roof-lights more than pays for the additional costs involved in operating electric lighting all the time the building is occupied.

Apart from the expenses directly involved in providing and operating lighting there is the effect that lighting can have on productivity. That suitable lighting conditions can improve productivity, by reducing errors, increasing speed or reducing worker fatigue and the consequent risk of accidents, is well established. What is still needed is a sense of urgency on the part of management to get lighting improvements implemented quickly.

Fortunately, the need to conserve energy has forced even the most conservative to look carefully at energy usage because modern lighting equipment can offer such a quick return on its investment. For example a typical industrial bay with an area of 1,000 square metres would probably have been originally lit with about 30 kW of incandescent filament lamps. This would have provided about 250 lux (lumens per square metre) and, at

today's energy prices, cost about £1.50 an hour to run.

By substituting SON lamps in modern luminaires, the lighting level could be increased to 500 lux and the loading reduced to around 6 kW. This represents an energy saving of £1.20 an hour and, with a capital investment in the new equipment of about £2,100, gives a simple payback period of 1750 hours of operation. For many firms this would be between eight and nine months.

If the original lighting installation were more up-to-date and used mercury lamps, the sav-

ings would not be so great but could still offer a payback of between two and three years, depending on how much of the original installation could be used.

Lighting large-scale leisure activities can be divided into two - where SON lamps are in use and where they are not.

An example of their use is at the Aviemore Centre, where the curling rink was recently re-lit to reduce the installed load by 56 per cent while increasing the lighting level by 185 per cent. Games halls, swimming pools,

golf driving ranges, tennis courts - all bask in the economical warm glow of the SON lamp.

They are not used, however, in top class sport, where colour television has difficulty coping with their colour distortion. Here the metal-halide lamp's cooler colour and better colour rendering is preferred. The shorter life of this source is of no significance in installations which may only be in use for a few hundred hours a year.

JB
Lighting danger spots

A pattern of light

With night lighting, one should still be energy-conscious, using sources which have good life. The familiar filament flood has a life of only 1,000 hours, the PAR 38 and the linear tungsten halogen 2,000 hours, while the high-pressure mercury or sodium sources last 7,000 to 8,000 hours between lamp changes.

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The price of safety?

SON lamps are also contributing to the improved lighting of our towns and cities. Adopted by many local authorities as the standard light source where amenity is important, the SON lamp's long life and high efficiency effectively keeps down costs.

Research by the Transport and Road Research Laboratory has shown a connection between road accidents and how well a road is lit. With the Department of Transport estimating the cost of a road fatality at £160,000, it is surely a short-sighted policy to begrudge the cost of improvements to road lighting - particularly when, in so many instances, those improvements not only pay for themselves quickly in energy savings, but go on to reduce the cost of lighting in the future.

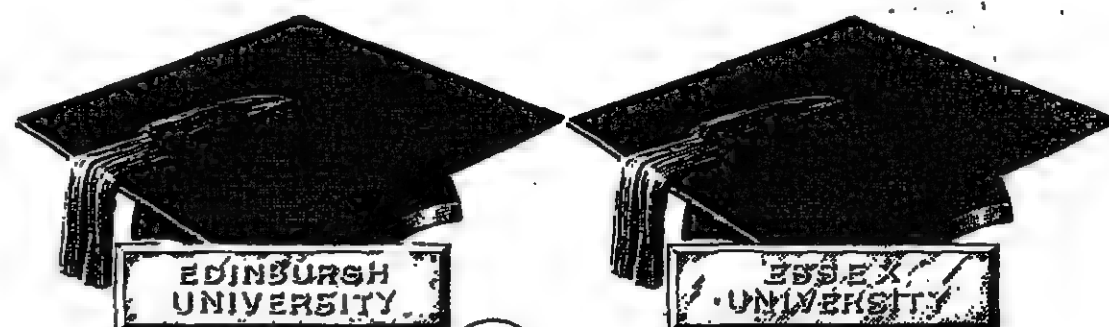
Welcome lights

Those who travel regularly on motorways will know how welcome are the lit stretches and how the strain of night driving is eased, particularly at the recently-improved southern end of the M1. The M25 orbital motorway is nearing completion, and it has been said that it will be the most densely-used motorway in Europe when fully operational. Yet the intention is to light less than half of it. Motorways may well be the safest of our roads, but isn't it worth a little insurance?

Pedestrians may have little sympathy for the plight of the driver, but better road lighting is also to their advantage. Better lighting means safer streets. The police are only too well aware of the incidence of street crime when lighting is inadequate or switched off in the so-called interests of economy.

JB

Two schools of thought that agree on a way to save on lighting



Last year, lighting cost this country £1,200 million on electricity. And for commercial premises, it accounted for a staggering 45% of their total bill.

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To prove our point, we have received impressive results from Edinburgh and Essex Universities.

At Edinburgh University, a new lighting programme installed in the Pollock Halls of Residence showed a net saving in the first year of £6,000 with subsequent annual savings of £13,500.

And at Essex University, an experiment on a smaller scale costed out at £822 first year's saving with savings in subsequent years projected at £4,125 per annum.

Learn their lesson on how to save money on lighting.

To find out more about THORN EMI 2D, or our many other energy-saving products, for industry and the home, contact Teledata on 01-200 0200.

THORN EMI Lighting

Beware the lamp that costs less



Sales of lamps (light bulbs) and lighting equipment made in the UK totalled £617.6m in 1983 and government figures for the first quarter of 1984 indicate that this year's total should approach the £700m mark.

Not all these figures, however, are relevant to the lighting industry, which basically concerns itself with lamps, luminaires (light fittings), and a £10m control-gear market.

Where lamps are concerned, the £175m market, which is influenced by less than 10 companies, can be analysed as shown in the table at the end of this article.

The UK lamp industry exports (FOB) in the following lamp categories to total £23m for 1984. This figure can be split, up thus:

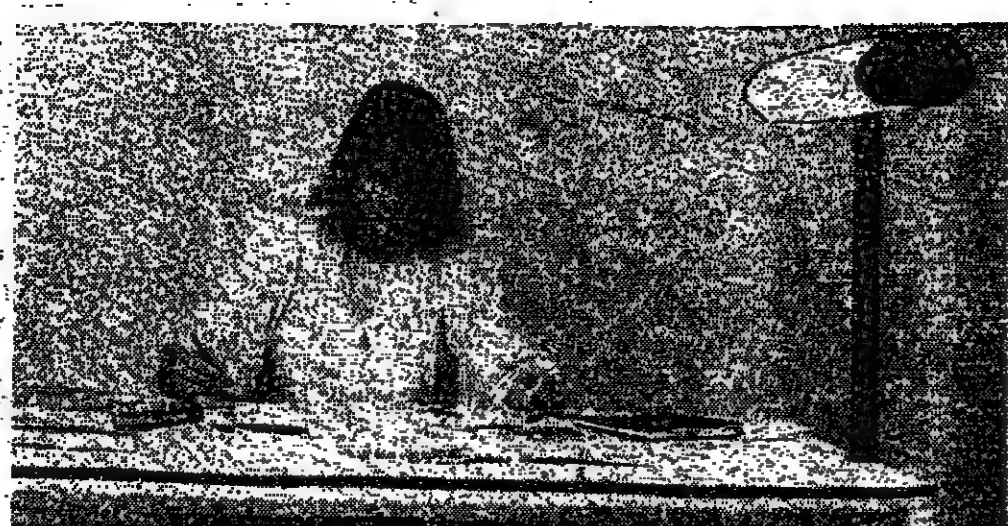
Fluorescent	£2m
Mercury and high-pressure sodium	£5m
Other discharge	£2m
Automobile filament	£2m

When other categories are considered, this figure is expected to increase to £31m. Imports (CIF) in the same categories are expected to total £49m for 1984. This figure can be broken down thus:

Fluorescent	£11m
Mercury and high-pressure sodium	£2m
Other discharge	£2m
Automobile filament	£2m

When other categories are considered, this figure is expected to increase to £60m.

One reason for the £29m trade deficit is the vigorous



Getting the right light in the right place: position is what matters.

competition from US and West European companies, some of which manufacture lamps in this country, offering valuable employment opportunities.

The growth in the importation of low-price lamps from the Far East and East European countries is undermining the manufacturing base of the UK lamp industry. Many of these lamps do not meet British and European requirements for safety and performance.

The trade body for the industry, the Lighting Industry Federation, has been lobbying leading MPs of various political persuasions, but this has not ended the problem.

Luminaire sales data is not so easily come by, but sales of basic metal luminaires for 1984 are expected to total £183m. Sales of plastic luminaires should account for a further £23m. Fluorescent luminaire sales should total at least £104m, the

figures for the first quarter of 1984 promising much. The street lighting luminaire market should hold its value at £20m, despite continuing government cutbacks that are the cause of considerable concern in the industry. Good street lighting saves both lives and money.

Figures for the decorative lighting industry show signs of improving in the first quarter of 1984 so sales for this sector should be well in excess of

£13m. Other base metal luminaires account for £47m.

A report, published by IGC Business Ratios, analyses and compares the financial performance of 100 leading companies in the lighting industry over the three-year period ending April, 1983.

The report says the industry shows signs of recovery after difficult times in the early 1980s. A weak beginning for commercial and industrial lighting manufacturers has resulted in low sales growth over the first half of the period of just 1.6 per cent for the sector as a whole, followed by a much healthier 9.7 per cent to the third year, giving an overall sales growth for the companies in the report of 11.5 per cent.

The report says sales will continue to improve in volume and value. Profits, too, are expected to improve, although not at the same rate as sales, so margins may fall slightly.

The role of the distributor in the domestic lighting sector is expected to diminish as supermarkets and other major chains take over much of the business previously enjoyed by small electrical retailers. But distributors will continue to have a

significant role in industrial and commercial work.

Leading the commercial and industrial lighting sector's revival are manufacturers like Moorlite Electrical, Flexible Lamps, Manovia, Transtar, F. W. Thorpe, Lumitron and Ertisone Systems, together with distributor Wholesale Fittings, all of which showed some of the highest profit margins during the third year.

Manufacturers like Thorn EMI Lighting, Rotaflex, Philips Lighting, Victor Products, Thorn EMI Lamps & Fittings and Lee Electric (Lighting), represent some of the largest companies by third year sales. Thorn EMI Lighting accounts for more than a quarter of the sales in the report.

Since 1977 the Federation has run its Energy Management

in Lighting Awards Scheme (EMILAS) for industrial, commercial and new lighting schemes.

Using modern lamps, luminaires and design methods, the same - and often improved - lighting standards can be obtained, combined with an average reduction of 35 per cent in energy consumption. This means a reduction of 1.5 per cent in the UK's total energy usage.

The total annual UK energy consumption runs to £30,000m. Lighting accounts for less than 4 per cent of all the primary energy consumed within the UK, this equates to £1,200m. A reduction of 1.5 per cent in total usage means, therefore, a saving of £450m.

RA

	1983	1984
Automobile and miniature lamps	£19m	£23m
GLS (general lighting services)	£28m	£27m
Others	£74m	£65m

Lamps under the heading Others can be broken down as:

	1983	1984
Tubular fluorescent	£42m	£48m
Mercury discharge	£7m	£7m
Low pressure sodium	£17m	£21m
High pressure sodium	£2m	£2m

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Uplights that make life easier

Suspended ceilings can also form a perfect backdrop to that other concession to modern lighting, the uplighter. Ceiling lights that are suspended too close to uplighter installations allow "hot spots" to be formed and so destroy the main objective of indirect lighting.

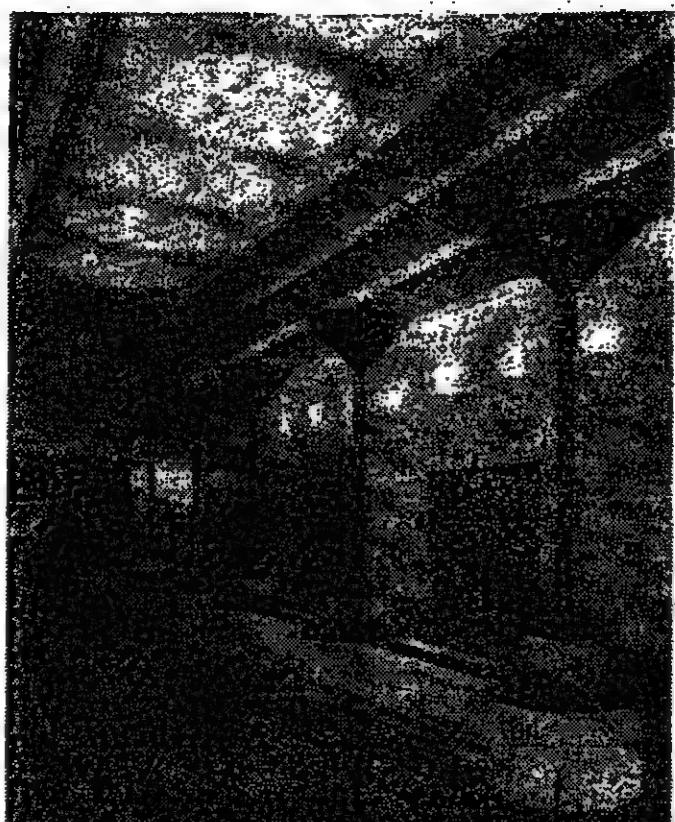
That objective is to provide illumination that is diffuse and without glare. And that is why uplighters, combined with some degree of task lighting, are used extensively in offices where video display units are in operation.

Uplighters are not new. They have been in existence for decades. Modern technological advances, combined with the ability to use energy efficient light sources, have merely made them fashionable.

Indirect lighting is fundamentally inefficient due to the light absorbed by the reflecting surfaces. Efficiency is only accrued by good optical design and ceilings with a high reflectance value (75 per cent), together with carefully positioned luminaires and high-efficiency high intensity discharge lamps.

The two most useful and efficient types of HID lamps in use are the 250W metal halide or the improved colour 250W high pressure sodium lamps (SONDL).

Intending users, however, should remember to make allowances for the run-up and re-strike requirements of high intensity discharge lamps. The metal halides run-up from cold in three to four minutes but take up to 12 to 15 minutes to relight after extinction. The



Six steel and aluminium uplighters gracing the entrance of Berkeley Square House.

lower level in the less important circulation areas.

The capital cost of an uplighter scheme is no more expensive than an equivalent overhead fluorescent tube scheme. Comparing schemes for every uplighter at least two twin 58W reflector-type recessed troffers will be needed. Furthermore, non-hardwired uplighters attract tax relief. At least 30 per cent of their purchase value may be set against corporation tax.

Uplighters are also cheaper to install, particularly the free-standing units which are portable and are supplied with a 13A plug ready for connection. A typical overhead luminaire will cost between £15 and £30 to install and connect.

RA

The new tube that is easier on the eye

Commercial premises expend about 45 per cent of their electricity consumption on lighting and 26mm tubes offer scope for reducing this load-in both retrofit and new installations.

In retrofit installations 26mm krypton fluorescent lamps provide light output similar to 38mm tubes but offer energy savings ranging from 7 to 10 per cent.

Electronic control gear will play an important role in energy management systems of the future, but at the moment should be properly evaluated to see if initial costs and longer payback periods can be justified. In new installations 26mm tubes have made impact on luminaire design and lighting schemes, particularly where efficiency, optical performance and luminaire size reduction are concerned.

Though 26mm krypton tubes are no different in colour to their Warm White, White and Cool White 38mm counterparts, the new generation of polyphosphor lamps are more efficient and tailored to the coloured response of the human eye so that the maximum colour effect is produced for minimum output.

When the polyphosphors are used in place of the standard phosphors in 26mm krypton lamps, the 8 per cent energy saving is enhanced by a 7 per cent light output increase coupled with a dramatic improvement in colour rendering.

Polyphosphor lamps are more expensive but increased light output and improved fitting efficiency means that a new lighting scheme can be designed with fewer luminaires or with lamps of shorter length.

A new lighting scheme, using polyphosphor lamps, will cost

the same or less to instal and will reduce electricity costs by 14 per cent when compared to standard White 38mm tubes.

Because good colour rendering is important in commercial premises there is no need to compromise efficiency. The energy savings compared to de-luxe 38mm tubes will be 37 per cent or more, and the capital cost of the installation reduced by almost as much. And modern luminaires, fitted with computer designed optics, affect performance more than many people realize.

When lighting commercial premises flexibility is important. Flexibility can often be provided by suspended ceilings, particularly in old buildings with high structural ceilings.

A lower ceiling grid is suitable for modular surface-mounted and recessed fluorescent lighting, together with display luminaires. Up-market ceiling illumination systems and structures provide good visual comfort and performance from low energy loadings, but there is a continuing trend away to cost-effective flat ceilings with continuous runs of luminaires.

With suspended ceilings, height is the important consideration, but their flexibility allow both luminaires and ceiling to be easily married. Integrated suspended ceiling systems give support for emergency luminaires and a host of heating, ventilating, safety and security equipment. They also provide acoustic controls and even fixing positions for partitions. Made of steel and glass reinforced gypsum, sculptured ceilings are in vogue, particularly in the refurbishment market which lends itself to lay-in systems.

When air conditioning can be operated in tandem with lighting controls, it can act as a further energy-saver when there is an interaction between the local lighting controls and the fan coils. Fan coils may be operated in any area in which lights are on, and are usually switched off in unoccupied offices but this arrangement is usually dependent on external weather conditions.

The association of fan coils with lighting controls has to

allow for many permutations. For example, in the hot summer months all fan coils may need to be switched on centrally to pre-cool the building, but when most people have started work half the fan coils in unoccupied offices can be switched off centrally.

Suspended ceilings naturally complement low voltage lighting which involves spots and downlighters, together with transformers. Electronics has also invaded this pitch. Electronic transformers are currently being developed.

The first generation of efficient reflector lamps were known as PAR (parabolic aluminium reflector) lamps. These are still widely used today. The latest generation of low-voltage lighting equipment uses multi-faceted tungsten halogen reflector lamps which use less watts to produce the same output of light.

Because they use less watts, these lamps emit less heat than other lamps and provide a white, bright light which gives good colour rendering. Filaments are smaller, facilitating accurate beam control. They are also more robust and shock-resistant. Fixings are smaller and less obtrusive.

But this technology has its problems. Luminaire manufacturers have had to find ways and means of dissipating heat by design, and that is one reason why so many fittings in this market sector benefit from high-tech styling.

In a typical T2V fitting using a dichroic reflector, 60 per cent of the heat is transmitted to the rear of the fitting through the coating. Lamp performance therefore depends on the quality of heat sinks and other component parts used.

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Emergency – beware the assault on your battery

Two types of lighting which are commonly confused are emergency and security lighting, although their functions are entirely separate. Emergency lighting is that provided for use when the main lighting system fails. Security lighting is that provided for the protection of persons and property against unauthorised interference. Emergency lighting may be required under local by-laws or by the local fire officer. Legislation covering hotels and boarding houses requires that emergency exits are provided for use at all material times, and this is usually interpreted as requiring emergency lighting to enable them to be used in safety after dark. The basic standards for emergency lighting are set out in British Standard BS 5266, Part 1.

While the Standard should always be consulted for precise definitions, it can be summarised as requiring a minimum illuminance of 0.2 lux at floor level on the centre-line of any escape route within five seconds of the failure of the main lighting system. How this is to be achieved is left to the discretion of the provider, although it must satisfy the enforcing authority. There are a number of ways in which the emergency lighting can be applied. All have disadvantages under some set of circumstances, and it is not common to mix systems to obtain an effective installation. Self-contained or single-point units are mains connected lighting fittings that contain a lamp, preferably fluorescent, a battery, charging circuit and mains failure detection. They are normally unit, with the battery on a trickle charge, until the mains fails. The lamp is then powered by the battery, until either it is exhausted or the mains is

restored when the battery is then recharged. The advantages are that the unit is independent of any remote supply in the emergency mode and only needs connection to an unswitched mains circuit. The disadvantages are the limited capacity of the battery, normally a maximum of three hours, and the fact that the lamp can only fall during the emergency as that is the only time it is in use. The last, however, is not a serious objection as the operating hours are so short that a lamp failure is extremely unlikely. Variations on the single-point unit include maintained and sustained luminaires. The maintained unit is similar to that just described with the exception that the lamp is alight at all times, being normally mains-powered but with the battery circuit floating, ready to take over on mains failure. Maintained units are often used in corridors and on staircases to provide the normal lighting. There is the disadvantage that a local fuse

failure will cause them to change to battery operation, which may not be noticed until the battery is exhausted. Sustained units are similar in operation but use two or more lamps, one being battery powered in emergency while the other is mains powered. Apart from those with their own battery supply, there are also luminaires that can be supplied from a large central battery with, perhaps, a generator to prolong duration. Generators may be used on their own, providing that they can start automatically within the five seconds allowed in BS 5266. When the Hotels and Boarding Houses Order was made under the Fire Preventions Act, 1971, there was a rush to comply with the new requirements, and this gave rise to a large number of "cowboy" operations who sold inferior products to a gullible market. This so concerned the responsible members of the

lighting industry that they set up the Industry Committee for Emergency Lighting (ICEL) to prepare standards for emergency lighting luminaires. This has proved so successful that many local authorities insist upon ICEL approval of all emergency units, and the cowboy has virtually disappeared. Standby lighting may be part of the emergency system or it may be independent. Its prime function is to permit normal activity to continue during a supply interruption, and to this end it must supply much higher lighting levels than those necessary for escape from the building. In a large installation, a standby generator will certainly be the most economical solution. It is possible, however, to buy a set of control gear and a battery capable of powering the normal size fluorescent lamp for between one and three hours.

JB



Security means more lights

Compact and energy saving

The drive to save energy motivated the development of compact fluorescent lamps, the first of which was developed by Philips Lighting several years ago. Since then lighting manufacturers have produced a proliferation of miniature fluorescents with competing claims that confuse rather than clarify the market.

One or two attempts were also made to introduce energy saving high pressure discharge lamps for the same market but manufacturers have and still are finding it difficult to keep the size and ratings of such a package within respectable limits.

In addition, HID lamps need a warm up time on first strike: not very suitable in, say, a lavatory, and irritating because they do not restart quickly.

But where compact fluorescents are concerned, the technology is basically the same – a miniature fluorescent tube either being tied in a small knot or bent back on itself. The only important difference is whether the gear is integral or not. The efficiencies are similar. The rated lives are similar – from 5,000-7,000 hours.

Bayonet socket and plug top adaptors, containing the ballast, have also been introduced. The first enables some bulbs to be used in table lamps, while the



Using a rotary-aging machine to check the quality of lamps at Thorn EMI

second transfers the ballast to the socket outlet for cosmetic reasons. The original target markets included decorative lighting. Had this not been the case, the industry would not have needed to look further than the standard fluorescent tube, but householders like most of their lighting to be ornamental.

In addition, the UK is committed to bayonet sockets. Conventional fluorescent tubes have bi-pin contacts at both ends, and they need control gear – starter, ballast, interference suppression device, etc.

To produce a suitable low energy lamp with the same physical parameters as a single socket light bulb was, therefore, quite a tall order. Nevertheless, the industry did it.

And the development of compact fluorescents rapidly found other uses, particularly in

commercial markets. This was very fortunate because the average householder still has not the understanding or incentive to buy a new type of lamp costing several pounds in order to save a little on the electricity bill in the long term. For one thing, none of this helps when it is so easy to buy a GLS lamp for 30p or so instead of investing £10 in a compact fluorescent.

But as the market will eventually discover, the potential of the compact fluorescent lamp has a long way to go before it is exhausted, particularly in the field of commercial lighting.

Even though compact fluorescents provide basically the same medicine in different bottles, it is essential to outline the primary design developments, many of which are now marketed by other lamp manufacturers under different brand

names. Philips made the first serious onslaught with their SL lamp. It was designed as a direct replacement in a standard BC or ES socket, and had the gear integrated within the lamp unit. The tube was encased in an outer glass envelope.

The latest versions of the SL are available with an electronic ballast, which make them much lighter in weight. This means that the lamp can now be mounted horizontally without putting any unnecessary strain on the lampholder. Ratings are 9, 13, 18 and 25W.

These ratings include watts losses through the ballast, which should be the case when the gear is inclusive, but this is not necessarily standard procedure. Where other brands are concerned, lamp watts only are often given.

Compact fluorescents are not

efficient light producers by modern standards. In comparison with GLS lamps, however, they are four times as efficient. In addition, they run much cooler and last much longer.

Then Philips launched the PL range – a simple twin tubular lamp with separate gear, and Thorn EMI Lighting weighed in with the 2D lamp (also with separate gear), although Thorn had given more careful thought to fittings design.

The 2D is notable for its shape which resembles an electric kettle element in ratings of 16 and 28W. The 28W version is now available in two colour temperatures – 2700 and 3500K.

The latter was recently launched by Thorn with a lamp cap that has a four-pin configuration, permitting starting flexibility. Now luminaire manufacturers have the option of

switch-start or electronic start gear. While Philips and Thorn were battling it out, Toshiba were circling on the outside to get in on the act with their 18W Neoball. Or rather, their British distributors, Lampways, were.

The Neoball is original in the sense that it still looks like a light bulb but the principle is the same as the SL. Finally, there are the Wotan Dulux, Dulux D, and Dulux T5 lamps which closely resemble the Philips PL (the bridge is positioned at the top instead of several mm down the twin lamps); the Wotan Compacta which is similar to the Philips SL; and the Wotan Circulux which looks like a circular fluorescent tube with a central cap. The last is slightly more efficient than most compact fluorescents.

RA

COMPACT FLUORESCENT AND GLS LIGHT BULB LEAGUE IN ORDER OF LIGHT OUTPUT

Lumen output	Lamp	Manufacturer	Cost (£)	Life (hours)
370	PL 7	Philips	5.40	5,000
375	SL 9	Philips	8.40	5,000
395	40W GLS	Many	0.44	1,000
500	Neoball	Toshiba	7.50	6,000
510	PL 9	Philips	5.51	5,000
530	SL 13	Philips	8.48	5,000
640	Circulux 12W	Wotan	11.44	6,000
685	60W GLS	Many	0.44	1,000
785	SL 18	Philips	8.48	5,000
800	PL 11	Philips	6.03	5,000
830	75W GLS	Many	0.55	1,000
920	Circulux 18W	Wotan	11.44	6,000
925	2D 18W	Thorn	5.82	5,000
1060	SL 25	Philips	10.17	5,000
1260	100W GLS	Many	0.44	1,000
1330	Circulux 24W	Wotan	12.02	6,000
1800	2D 28W	Thorn	8.44	6,000
2070	150W GLS	Many	0.84	1,000

1 Similar to Wotan Dulux, Osram Opus and Sylvania Lynx. 2 Similar to Wotan Compacta and Sylvania Chisel.

Putting suspects in the spotlight

Security lighting is an essential part of a system of defence that includes physical barriers and supervision. Given time, the thief can overcome any lock or bar, but to do so he needs to be undisturbed. Making the fences and gates difficult to penetrate slows him. Security patrols or closed circuit television surveillance reduces the time at his disposal. Add lighting to remove the cover of darkness and the chances of a successful intrusion are minimal. Interviews with criminals have revealed that the chance of being seen and identified is at the top of their hate list. Effective security lighting provides a powerful deterrent.

The first line of defence is obviously at the perimeter of the site, but in many cases the building is next to a public thoroughfare and there is no separate perimeter. Here the important thing is to ensure that all means of ingress are well lit and that no door or window is in shadow. The courting couple in the dark doorway may well be innocently occupied, but they could equally well be working on the lock.

First floor windows are not immune from attack, particularly where vehicles are parked on the footpath and can provide convenient access from their roof.

The inside of the building can also benefit from lighting left on all night. In shops this could be a small part of the display

lighting or, in offices, part of the corridor and staircase lighting. If a night security man is employed it will enable him to move safely around the building without betraying his presence with a torch. If there is no supervision, there is at least a chance that the lighting will reveal the intruders to passers-by.

Security lights are an added security guard

The cost of security lighting is small in relation to the cost of an intrusion, even if nothing is actually stolen. Management time spent in sorting out the mess left behind by vandals, to say nothing of the possible loss of orders due to ruined paperwork, can easily justify the simple installations necessary. Both low and high pressure sodium lamps are economic solutions, and it can be an added safeguard to have a type of lighting which is different from that normally used. Police or security patrols can be advised that, while the security lighting is on, there will be no authorised people on site.

Those who have suffered attacks and have subsequently installed security lighting will know how effective it can be. Its success, however, is quite undramatic. Nothing happens!

JB

When you vote for new lighting, are there still shades of doubt?

We'd be the first to recognise that the installation of new lighting rarely figures on any boards' agenda.

Nonetheless, the time will surely come when you really must do something about replacing your lighting. The only problem is, do you know what you're replacing it with?

If not, you could find yourself making some very expensive mistakes. The alternative

is to consult Osram-GEC. We are experts in the design of specialised lighting systems, and can tailor make one that's exactly right for your company, whatever its size and no matter how large, or small, the budget.

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Caulion Corn	810	-	6.3	1.4	4.24
Caulion (St J)	74	-	3.4	4.5	10.9
Chowder	222	-	11.1	5.1	11.8
Fish (Richard)	102	•	5.0	8.4	10.5
Dropper (Norse)	108	-	2.9	2.6	3.3
DND	100	-	2.2	2.2	14.3
E Latic Paper	100	-	7.6	7.6	10.9
Substitute Putt	455	-	7.0	1.3	8.1
Gross Gross	133	-	5.7	4.3	10.8
Good Relations	153	-	5.1	3.3	38.5
McGee's	168	-	4.6	4.6	10.8
Memo O'Fernal	93	-	4.5	8.3	13.0
Ogley & Mather	225	-	4.5	4.5	10.8

Worcester	100	100	7.5	4.5	10.7
Worcester	80	100	7.5	4.5	4.0
Worcester (H)	455	42	22.5	5.5	10.1
Worcester	216	11	7.5	5.5	10.2

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Accidental profits rise 40%

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

The new City regulators under starter's orders

Yesterday Mr Alex Fletcher, the Minister for Corporate and Consumer Affairs, organised a Le Mans start for the race to set up the required number of self-regulatory agencies in the City. They have a year or so before they have to be in place to comply with the Government's planned legislation on investor protection.

But Mr Fletcher and his tragically injured superior, Mr Norman Tebbit, clearly feel that time is sufficiently pressing to outline the grid at a City lunch rather than make everyone wait for the promised White Paper in a few weeks' time.

While Whitehall and the Bank of England may be eager to get things moving, the initial reaction from the City last night was that this was all very interesting, but not much more. Mr Fletcher blithely glossed over the fact that a good many heads will have to be knocked together before the new system is ready.

As disclosed here last week, that system is a pyramid of power, descending from the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry through two regulatory bodies to a clutch of self-regulatory agencies. In the best of all worlds, the power vested in the Minister by the promised legislation should not have to be drawn from its scabbard.

His power will be delegated to the two regulatory bodies. One will cover the securities, investment and futures industries, and the other the marketing of life insurance policies and unit trusts. The rest of the system, the bottom tier, will have to be built from scratch, with the exception of existing self-regulators like the Stock Exchange and the Association of Futures Brokers and Dealers. All this, Mr Fletcher noted, is to be paid for by the financial services industry and not the taxpayer.

A role has been found for the floundering Council for the Securities Industries, in that it will act as a forum for the debate to decide how to pay for these

quasi-statutory clubs. That should be some discussion.

There were two unexpected proposals by Mr Fletcher. One was an independent tribunal, to be appointed by the Secretary of State, which will be the "final determinant of any dispute about registration decisions or about penalties awarded for breaches of the rules". Final, that is, until the aggrieved parties take their case to the High Court or the House of Lords.

The other new suggestion is a roving role for the Director General of Fair Trading. This will be a piquant irony for Sir Nicholas Goodison, the chairman of the Stock Exchange, who worked so long and tirelessly to escape the clutches of Sir Gordon Borrie, the Director General, over Sir Gordon's equally strenuous efforts to drag the Stock Exchange into the Restrictive Practices Court.

Now Sir Gordon will be given a licence to object to any rule of self-regulatory body that catches his eye. Of course, it will then be up to the Secretary of State to decide whether to act on such objections. In that sense, the balance of obligation will be changed. The Secretary of State, and not the Restrictive Practices Court, will be the arbiter in the cause of investor protection when competition for business seems to be trampling over the customer.

Predictably, both the Labour Party and the Social Democratic Party denounced the Fletcher plans as inadequate. May in the City would agree with that epithet, though doubtless for very different reasons. The fact is that the Government is trying to take a great step forward into the unknown; it can always be accused of not leaping far enough by those standing safely on the cliff-top.

Where these proposals differ from previous attempts to legislate for the financial sector is that they contain ample provision to respond to events. For some time to come, flexibility will be the City policeman's friend.

Chartists see the FT Index at 750

The doomsters from Chariland have become remarkably unanimous in their pessimism - or a "cautionary stance" to use the preferred phrase - about the London equity market. Both Mr Jack Defries of Greene & Co and Mr Richard Lake of Raphael Zorn, who are not alone, think they glimpse in the lines of their charts the dreaded configuration of a double top. Mr Robin Griffiths at Grieverson is far more categorical: "the bull market is dead", he declares. Broadly this means, if they are not right, that equities, which have spent most of the last 10 years in a bull phase, clambering up one side of a chart mountain, are poised to start slithering down the other side. After the falls of the last two days, "poised" is not perhaps the word.

Mr Defries is keener now on "precautionary liquidity", i.e. holding cash and near cash, than at any time since the start of the decade. Tuesday was a key day for him. On Monday, both the FT-All Share Index and FT-SE-100 Index hit peaks of 540 and 1,146 respectively. Both indices needed to add another, say two per cent, to confirm a break into new high ground, and herald the start of a third leg to the bull market.

In the event both indices, instead, fell back sharply, prompting the comment that the FT-30 share index which had been lagging these two more broadly based indices, may have been acting as a warning indicator. Mr Defries reckons that the potentially harmful effects of the miners' strike are not discounted at all in current prices.

At Raphael Zorn, Mr Richard Lake is equally cautious. He notes that oils and electricals, both of which have enjoyed a fabulous run, are looking tired. BP, which rallied up to its peak, seems weary, as does Shell and GEC. The scope for the market to rally is limited; Mr Lake reckons special situations, like Inchcape, are more attractive than just following overall market trends. "It's a traders market now", he believes.

Mr Robin Griffiths reiterates what he has been saying now for some months: if London were still in a bull phase, then the FT-30 Share Index would be well over 1,000. According to his rationalization of recent chart movements, the London market peaked at about 950, saw a slide during the summer, and then enjoyed a typical bear market correction of close on 200 points, which took prices back near their peaks. At the present levels, he argues, the market is starting to run out of steam quite fast. Of the 120 companies, monitored daily by the Griffiths team only about 14 show any persuasive relative strength, and half of these are seen as bid candidates.

On this basis, 828 is a critical point for the FT-30 Share Index. If the market penetrates this level, then the chartists would argue that there is little to stop a drop to 750. Mr Griffiths is wary of adopting the mega-bear position, which implies that all financial markets will come under a damaging mid-eighties strain. But if the market did fall to 750, he would like to review his options.

JMB losses caused by huge loans to connected borrowers

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Further light has been shed on the near-collapse of Johnnie Mathew Bankers, the discovery that the greater part of its problem loans were to connected borrowers.

The information is believed to have come to light as a result of the thorough examination of JMB's loan portfolio now being carried out by the accountants, Price Waterhouse and other experts.

The likely losses at JMB, which was rescued by the Bank of England, have been estimated at up to £150m, but the damage will not be known for certain until Price Waterhouse completes its study towards the end of this month.

There is no firm information on how much of the doubtful loans, previously thought to be unrelated, are connected. But it appears that they must have far exceeded the Bank's guidelines on exposures to single borrowers or groups of borrowers.

The Bank does not set firm rules, but if a bank lends more than 10 per cent of capital, which would have been about £10m in JMB's case, the Bank will ask for explanations and assurances from management.

It appears that information on the heavy concentration of lending was not disclosed to the Bank of England as it should have been, and the new information is believed to have come as a shock.

The latest discoveries help to explain how the enormous problems at JMB emerged so suddenly and why the Bank of England despite deepening concern about the trend at JMB since the turn of this year, did not take action sooner.

The Bank of England initiated at the time of the rescue

that there was no evidence of fraud within the bank and this is still the case. However, there is still a mystery over why the Bank of England was not given the information it should have received about connected loans.

Sources suggest that even senior management at JMB may have been unaware of the connections, which appear to have slipped through the Bank's credit controls and the auditor's examination.

Rapid growth in lending after JMB's year-end at March 31 is also thought to have contributed to the suddenness of the debacle at JMB.

Apart from succumbing to the banker's classic pitfall of not spreading risk adequately, JMB is thought to have found itself in the unenviable position of having to lend more to borrowers in difficulties in the hope that further loans would see

them through temporary problems.

JMB is also thought to be left with a large country risk exposure, possibly to Nigeria, as a result of inadequate documentation on ECGD-backed loans.

It is suggested that some loans, thought to be insured by ECGD, have turned out not to be covered because the form-filing was unsatisfactory.

Negotiations were still in train between the Bank of England and the clearing banks yesterday on the clearing contribution to a £700m safety net to cover any further unexpected losses at JMB.

The clearers want the right to share in any proceeds from an eventual sale of JMB back to the private sector in return for putting up to £50m at risk.

Talks were also continuing on the rescue package for Johnson Mathew plc.

Slowdown in jobs growth

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

There has been a slowdown in employment growth but no let-up in the rate of increases in average earnings, according to figures from the Department of Employment yesterday.

The employed labour force increased by 25,000 in the second quarter of 1984, the fifth consecutive quarterly rise. However, the rate of growth is slowing: in the fourth quarter of 1983 the rise was 112,000, in the first quarter of 1984, 41,000.

The number of employees in employment (which excludes the estimate for the growth in numbers of self-employed) rose by 10,000 in the second quarter, compared with increases of 94,000 in the fourth

quarter of 1983 and 23,000 in the first quarter of 1984.

Part-time employment continues to expand, while full-time employment declines. In the second quarter, there was a drop of 6,000 in full-time male employment and 19,000 in full-time female employment. In contrast, part-time female employment rose by around 36,000.

Manufacturing is also declining - at the expense of service industries. Monthly figures are available for manufacturing and show a 10,000 fall in employment during August.

The average earnings figures remain heavily distorted. In the 12 months to August, earnings rose 5.9 per cent, compared with 5.3 per cent in the year to July.

The miners' strike depressed the index by 1 1/2 per cent; delayed civil-service and teachers' pay awards by a further 1 per cent. Back pay boosted the index by 1/2 per cent, suggesting an underlying rise in average earnings of 7 1/2 per cent in the 12 months to August.

Unit wage costs in manufacturing rose at a year-on-year rate of 5.9 per cent in the June-August period.

The cyclical indicators for the economy appear more tentative than usual. The longer leading index, which declined between March and July, recovered in August and September.

Half of BT may go to institutions

By Jonathan Davis, Business Correspondent

The City's big investment institutions have been told that as much as half of the £3,500m British Telecom share issue next month could be reserved for them in a novel attempt to bypass the underwriting problems of previous privatization exercises.

Details of the plan to combine the underwriting of the Telecom offer with elements of a conventional share placing have been aired at a series of meetings with the institutions organized in the last few days by the brokers and merchant banks involved in the issue.

The effect would be to cut in half the number of shares available to the public, but the size of the issue - by far the biggest yet undertaken in any world stock market - is such that it is not considered likely that any public investor will go short of shares as a result.

If the public did end up with fewer shares than they applied for, it could be an embarrassment for the Government, given the amount of effort and taxpayers' money it has devoted to persuading non-professional investors to put their money into Telecom shares.

In their meetings, the institutions have also been given broad guidelines as to the likely size, and pricing, of the shares. They have been told that the 51 per cent of Telecom on offer will be valued at about £3,500m, that the dividend yield will be about 7 1/2 per cent, and that the dividend will be covered about twice by earnings.

The essence of the underwriting - which has yet to be finally approved by the Government - is that institutions which agree to underwrite the Telecom issue will be guaranteed to receive about 50 to 60 per cent of the shares they have underwritten even if the issue ends up being oversubscribed. They will get the shares at the underwriting price rather than the invariably higher issue price.

Poor profit wipes £100m off Hawker

By Ian Griffiths

The stock market wiped more than £100m off the value of Hawker Siddeley, the electrical and mechanical engineering group, when it unveiled half-time figures well below market expectations yesterday.

Poor figures and an ominous warning from Sir Arnold Hall, the company's chairman, that the full-year results would show little improvement from the £137.5m pretax profits of 1983 sent a shudder through the stock market.

Other engineering companies such as GEC and the Dowty Group saw their share price fall and the FT30 index was down 27.9 points.

City analysts had been expecting the company to make about £160m this year, but last night forecasts were being cut to £140m. Some stockbrokers were also predicting that the share price would fall further.



Sir Arnold: little improvement expected

In the six months to June 30, Hawker Siddeley reported pretax profits of £65.7m, against £53.3m a year ago.

There was, however, some consolation for shareholders. The board has announced an improved interim dividend of 4.1p, against 3.9p last time.

Temper, page 23

50% rise in Brooke Bond profit

By Alison Eadie

Brooke Bond, the tea-to-Oxo group, made pretax profits in the year to end-June of £72.1m, against £48.2m in 1983 and its own estimate of more than £70m made in its defence against the bid from Unilever.

But the 50 per cent jump comes too late to save Brooke Bond. Unilever announced yesterday that it had received acceptances to its increased 125p-a-share offer for 5.5 per cent of Brooke Bond shares. Together with the 52.8 per cent of shares already bought by Unilever, it now has 58.3 per cent of Brooke Bond. The offer remains open until further notice.

Because of Unilever's controlling interest, the Brooke Bond board has not recommended any final dividend. Higher tea prices were evident in Brooke Bond's figures. The agriculture division achieved operating profits of £32.7m.

Worry over home debts

By Lorna Bourke

Sir Hubert Newton, chairman of the Britannia Building Society, yesterday gave warning that the number of homeowners whose properties are repossessed for non-payment of mortgage repayments, could be a problem.

He said: "If we are not careful, the number of properties in possession might be a

cause of concern in the not too distant future."

Britannia's arrears position was no worse than at this time last year, standing at just over 2 per cent of mortgage loans; Sir Hubert said. But there had been a slight increase in the number of homes which had been repossessed by Britannia.

'Support for Dixons'

The institutional reaction to the bid by Dixons for Curry's the £182m high street retailing battle has been favourable, the Dixons' camp claimed last night, after the electrical retailing group's 390p-a-share offer was posted to Curry's shareholders. (Christopher Dawson writes)

In the offer document, Mr Stanley Kalous, Dixons' chairman, condemns the Curry's management as pedestrian.

Feedback from pension funds and other large shareholders is alleged to favour the idea of a link-up between the Dixons' management and Curry's assets, which would be more capable of improving returns from Curry's assets than the existing management.

Dixons is keen to stress the importance of the institutional reaction, since it calculates that their vote will ultimately prove decisive, rather than the large Curry's family holding, in deciding the destiny of the group. According to some estimates, the Curry's family stake may be no more than 30 per cent, with the large institutional holding up to 60 per cent of Curry's equity.

The recent sharp fall in the stock market, which has taken Curry's share price down from a peak of 421p to last night's close of 396p, has also reinforced the appeal of the Dixons' cash offer, worth 375p to the institutions.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 index: 1099.8 down 24.5
 (High 1118.4; low 1099.8)
 FT index: 838.7 down 27.9
 FT All Share: 1141.4 down 22.0
 Dow Jones Industrial Average (latest): 1195.55 down 22.1
 Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 10,742.67 down 15.02
 Hong Kong Hang Seng Index: 1,017.43 down 2.58
 Amsterdam: 176.3 down 2.2

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
 Sterling Index: 75.2 down 0.3 (range 75.4-75.2)
 \$1 2019 down 1/4 cent
 DM 3.7400 down 0.04
 SF 1.4800 down 0.11
 Yen 238.75 down 1.0
 Dollar: 143.7 down 0.4
 DM 3.1212 down 0.0212
 NEW YORK LATEST
 Sterling \$1.080
 Dollar DM 3.1210
 ECU £0.6625
 ECU \$0.819567

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
 Bank base rate 10%
 Finance houses base rate 11%
 Discount market loans weak fixed 10%
 3 month interbank 10 1/4% - 10 1/2%
 Bank-currency rates:
 3 month dollar 10 1/4% - 10 1/2%
 3 month DM 6 - 5%
 3 month FF 11 1/4% - 11 1/2%
 US rates:
 Bank prime rate 12.75 - 12.25
 Fed funds 10%
 Treasury long bond 103 1/4% - 103 1/2%
 ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Reference rate for interest period September 5 to October 5, 1984, inclusive: 10.904 per cent

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
 am \$340.00 pm \$340.55
 close \$340.00 - \$340.60 (£263.00 - 263.60)
 New York (latest): \$337.80
 Kruggerand (per cent): \$360.00 - \$351.50 (£291.50 - 292.80)
 Sovereigns (new): \$80.00 - \$1.00 (£66.75 - 67.50)
 Excludes VAT

NEWS IN BRIEF

Occidental profits rise 40%

Occidental Petroleum Corporation has reported earnings per share for the third quarter of 1984 of a 43 per cent increase compared with third quarter 1983 earnings per share of 63 cents. Sales were \$3.9 billion during the current quarter, compared with 4.9 billion in the third quarter of 1983.

Sales in 1983 included \$1.2 billion of sales of the Permian Corporation, which was sold in December 1983. Net income in 1984 was \$152.9m before preferred dividends of \$60.9m, compared with \$151.8m before preferred dividends of \$90m in 1983.

● **BEJAM GROUP**, the frozen food retailer, has increased pretax profits for the 52 weeks to June 30 to £15.7m up from £12m. Turnover increased from £259.2m to £302.9m. The final dividend of 2p makes 3.75p for the year against 3.25p last time.

Temper, page 23

● **British Home Stores** has reported increased pretax profits for the 24 weeks to September 15 of £15.1m, up from £14.4m. Turnover rose from £198.2m to £220m. The interim dividend is unchanged at 1.75p.

Temper, page 23

● **The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society**, which recently bought 23.5 per cent of the newly-listed Wates City Properties, is to fund the 300,000 sq ft shopping development by the Carroll Group of Companies and Balfour Beatty in Colchester, Essex.

Commercial Property, page 22

Disneyland strike ends

Anaheim, California (AP-Dow Jones) - Members of five Disneyland unions yesterday, voted to end the amusement park's longest and largest strike by accepting a contract that will freeze wages for two years but which includes improved offers on fringe benefits and job security.

The vote was 70.44 per cent in favour of the contract, Mr Johnny Steele, a union spokesman, said.

Key changes in the contract offer include clauses that would give health and welfare benefits to part-timers who work 20

hours a week. The union had rejected an earlier clause that said the 20 hours had to be earned over a five-day week.

Mr Michael O'Rourke, another union spokesman, said the latest Disneyland offer put a 10 per cent limit on any union work that can be handed over to sub-contractors.

Part-time workers make up 45 per cent of the strikers. The proposal calls for a two-year wage freeze as sought by park management. But Disneyland dropped its demand that unions agree to reductions in fringe benefits.

Government deficit on export guarantees running at more than £250m this year

By John Lawless

After a report in yesterday's Times of Treasury fears that the cash deficit of the Export Credits Guarantee Department may rise as high as £800m in the next couple of years, the ECGD is now known to be more than £250m in deficit already this year.

This compares with a figure of £192m estimated in July, when it reported its trading results. And as long as last February, ECGD's secretary, Mr Jack Gill, told the Public Accounts Committee that it expected the cash deficit to increase next year.

However, ECGD's finances appear to be in worse state than West Germany's Hermes and EID/MITI of Japan, among the world's leading insurers of export credit, and ECGD is thought to be in a much better financial position than either Eximbank of the

United States or SACE of Italy.

All export credit agencies face the same situation. There are at present 20 countries with existing debt rescheduling or refinancing agreements, one more than in March, with a total liability held by the agencies of about £800m. Eight more have negotiated bilateral

debt agreements and are awaiting signature, three more than seven months ago. Eleven other countries up there, have been through the Paris Club, the credit agencies' negotiating forum, and are heading for bilateral talks. Another 16 have asked for a meeting of creditors.

Although this is down from 22 at the end of March, that does not indicate any significant slackening of pace in the debt rescheduling business - for some countries are coming

round a second, and even a third time, to ask for their debts to be spun out.

Although there is hope among the agencies that Mexico and Yugoslavia may have turned the corner, ECGD's case three markets account for the bulk of its claims. These are Nigeria (which has not even asked for a creditors' meeting, and is trying to avoid a Paris Club appearance with a plan to offer short-term promissory notes for short-term trade debts direct to exporters), Brazil and Poland.

The ECGD will pay out claims relating to Nigeria of £250m in the financial year 1984-85 unless a settlement is found - and this country represents the main cause of concern for Treasury officials.

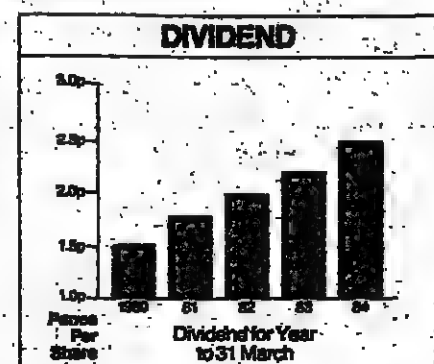
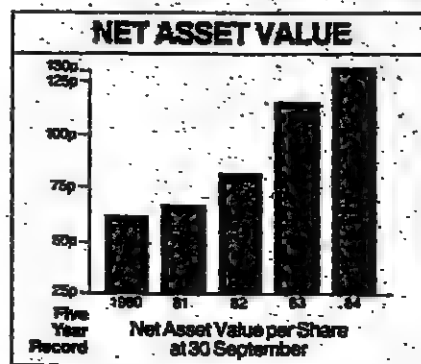
ECGD and the Treasury would be rescued from that situation if a six-year bank

loan, managed by Barclays International, could fall into place. The mechanics of it were sorted out about seven months ago, but without an agreement between the International Monetary Fund and Lagos over an economic recovery programme the credit agencies are refusing to negotiate with Nigeria.

And at the end of the last fiscal year, when Nigeria has cost ECGD only £50m, Brazil had resulted in £34m and Poland £40m worth of claim payments. It has been talking to commercial banks about refinancing Brazilian trade debt with a loan, but have met with dismay at the margin of interest. For many months, Nato countries were forbidden to talk to Poland because of martial law. There is now a strong possibility that it will soon meet the Paris Club.

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The interim dividend for the year to 31 March 1985 is 10p per share, an increase of 10%.

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Yield based on last interim and final 3.75%

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COMPANY
NEWS IN BRIEF

● **FRANK'S GATES:** Six months to June 30. (Figures in £1,000). Group turnover 22,265 (21,015). Pretax profit 606 (562). Tax 286 (298). Extraordinary credit 277 (nil) arising from the company's property rationalization programme. Earnings per share 3.9p (4.3p). Shares 55 down 1.

● **NOLTON:** 15 months to July 31, compared with previous year. Total payment, 1.37p, an annualized rise of 10p per cent. Turnover £8.31m (5.73m). Pretax profit £404,000 (£225,000).

● **NEW CENTRAL WITWATERSRAND AREAS:** Year to Sept. 30. Pretax profit R1.37m (about £847,000), against R1.36m. Total payment 76 cents (75 cents).

● **HELENE OF LONDON:** Half-year to June 30. Figures in £000. Turnover 8,560 (5,702). Pretax profit 382 (255). In the absence of unforeseen circumstances, the board expects a further increase for the second half. Interim dividend 0.37p (same).

● **M. P. KENT:** year to June 30. Total dividend 1.4p (1.26p). Figures in £000. Rental income received 682 (394). Commercial and residential sales 3,478 (7,146). Pretax profit 753 (1,271). A surplus of £1.75m on a professional revaluation of Kent's two completed investment properties has been included in the balance sheet.

● **TURRIF CORPORATION:** reports a pretax profit of £309,000 for the six months to end-June, 1984 (1983: £473,000). Turnover was £31.8m (£26.8m). The chairman, Mr W. G. Turrif, states: "The expected recovery of our profits from our construction interests failed to materialize and reserves provided in our 1983 accounts have proved inadequate to meet the requirements of our construction interests. As a result positive action to strengthen management and eliminate unprofitable work has been implemented and is already effective to redress the unsatisfactory results from construction."

IBM at the Gateway to Basingstoke

By Judith Huntley

Letting of showpiece building after two years will boost the South's most successful office relocation centre

IBM, the computer company, is set to take the 157,000 sq ft Gateway One office building in Basingstoke, Hampshire, which has been on the market for almost two years.

The letting will provide a fillip to one of the most successful office relocation centres in the South and leave Basingstoke with few large headquarters buildings available.

IBM has been very active in the property market of late. Already, it has a large area of accommodation in Basingstoke. The joint letting agents for Gateway One, Strutt & Parker and Jones Lang Wootton would not comment on the deal. It is not known how much IBM is paying for the award-winning office building but the asking rent is £1.25m, the equivalent of £8 a sq ft.

It had puzzled some in the property industry that the building has taken almost two years to let. The offices are attractive and well landscaped with "hanging gardens", but the

building was built to suit the requirements of the Wiggins Teape organization and that may have prevented it from letting earlier.

The interior of the offices needs some new fitting out but the floor heights are above average to allow for an enormous length of cabling, something which must be critical for IBM. The running cost of the building was estimated to be £4.28 a sq ft last April.

Wiggins Teape undertook a sale and leaseback on Gateway One which it sold to the Barclay Trust Company for £19m making a £10m profit in the process. The lease runs from 1980 with a review after every fifth year so a review is now imminent.

It is not yet known whether IBM will negotiate a new lease but the company usually insists on a three or five year lease with break clauses. IBM's size and quality means that it gets what it wants in the way of property deals.

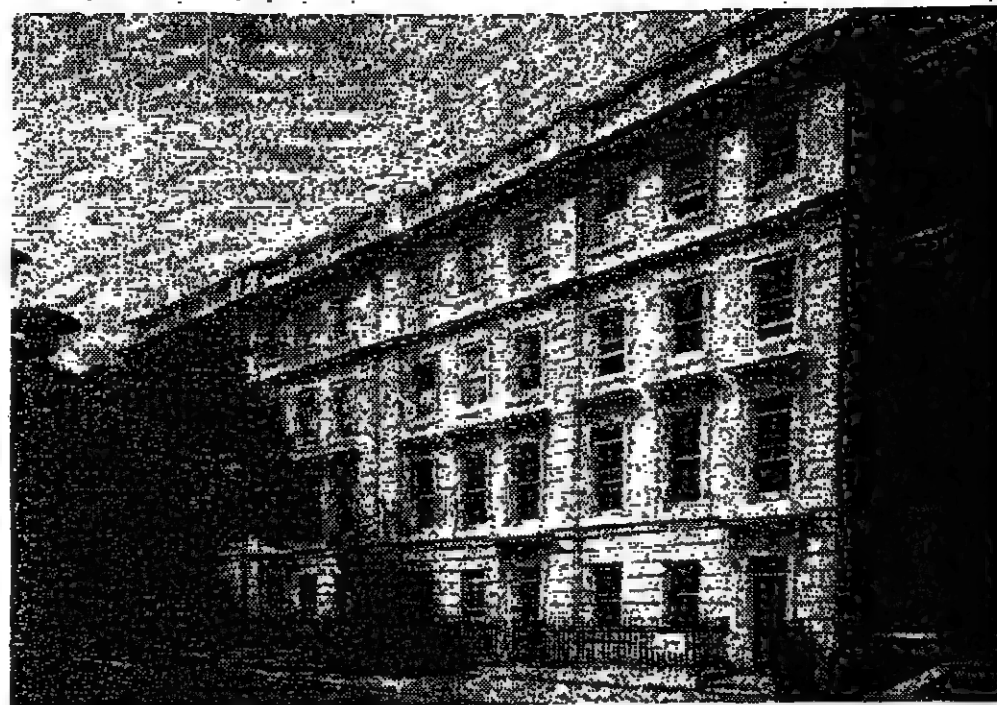
L. S. Vail & Son, the chartered surveyor, in its latest market report on the Basingstoke office market, says that only about 450,000 sq ft is available and the figure is changing rapidly. The Gateway One letting will take off a huge chunk of the space, once the deal goes through.

From last December to August, buildings in the 50,000 sq ft category have been letting well with no new developments coming on stream. Vail reports that rents are now £10 a sq ft in Basingstoke, the office campus area of Basingstoke, and edging towards £11 a sq ft for smaller offices in the Upper Town.

Basingstoke has established itself as a prime location for companies wanting a large headquarters building outside London but the letting of Gateway One will mean that large speculative buildings are few and far between.

The biggest development after Gateway is the 80,000 sq ft Project 84 built by Greytown Investments, a subsidiary of Roper. This scheme is close to the railway station and forms part of the town centre development.

There are long term ideas of developing the station itself and this might be a more likely prospect with a large building coming off the market, Jones Lang Wootton, Lane Fox & Partners and Pearsons, the



Booker Agriculture International is selling its leasehold interest in its 16,750 sq ft headquarters building at 74/77 Great Russell Street, in Bloomsbury. The lease which expires in 2001 is held from the

letting agent, say that Project 84 will be offered as one unit with five-year reviews.

But L. S. Vail is offering long and short leases on space in Snapprogett House where 32,000 sq ft is still available at rents of £9.75 a sq ft. Vail believes that the possibility of getting short term leases is very important to the kind of companies that are attracted to Basingstoke. Certainly, the computer and electronics companies, particularly those with American parents, demand short lease terms and get them.

There are two important sites for office development in Basingstoke now. One is the bus station site which is to be developed by Second London Wall with the National Bus Company. It is planned to build 150,000 sq ft of offices, but permission has been refused in the past.

The other development site is the former Wheeler & Ayland garage, part of which is owned by the local council. A London developer, the Unex Group, has planning permission for 170,000 sq ft of offices. IBM's move to take space in Gateway One must be giving new heart

to the developers hoping to put up speculative offices on these sites.

The only other large sites in the area are marked for owner occupiers, a feature of the Basingstoke success story.

Sun Life of Canada announced that it was building itself 100,000 sq ft of offices in the town joining other familiar names like Digital, Smiths

Industries, the Automobile Association and the Civil Service.

Basingstoke managed to get such large office users to the town because it could offer large areas of land on which to build company headquarters. The town was also well located to take advantage of the growth of the communications and technological industries which have settled along the Thames Valley and the M3 and M4 motorways.

The successful letting of Gateway House could prove a turning point in the office market which shows signs of picking up. If it does, the pressure will be there from the developers

Peachey lets City block at £18 sq. ft.

● The Peachey Property Company is believed to have let its 40,000 sq ft office development at Standon House, Mansell Street, on the eastern edge of the City of London, to the Sedgewick Group, the insurance brokers.

Peachey would not confirm the deal but it did admit that negotiations with a tenant are under way.

The asking rent for the building is £650,000 a year but Sedgewick is thought to be paying under £18 a sq ft for the offices.

The Sedgewick Group is already established in the area. It owns the freehold of Sedgewick House which was developed at a cost of £75m at Gardens Corner close to the Peachey building.

It is also believed that Sedgewick is to sub-let part of the space in Sedgewick House, which forms a big complex combining offices, a conference centre and shopping and sports facilities.

● The Commission for the New Towns, the quango responsible for selling the towns' property assets, is to get a new lease of life. The Government plans to introduce legislation next year to keep the Commission in existence.

It will have a new brief, but will primarily carry on with the task of privatizing the land and buildings developed by the new town development corporations that come under its control.

The original intention was to shut the Commission once it had disposed of the assets now on its books, but it appears the Government is so pleased with the job it is doing that its life will be extended.

Last year the Commission realized £210m from new town assets property sales and next year it will have a £1.5 billion portfolio to sell.

● The Carpenters Company has pre-let its 10,000 sq ft office buildings at 4/6 Thompson Avenue, and not only London and the south east are benefiting. Retail investments throughout the provinces are going under the hammer at keen prices. The latest retail auction held by Healy & Baker resulted in 15 lots being sold for £3m with 42 bids for a parade of 13 shops in Mottisham, south London, which were sold for £460,000, producing £45,000 annual income.

● The strength of demand for secondary-sited shops sold at auction shows no signs of abating, and not only London and the south east are benefiting. Retail investments throughout the provinces are going under the hammer at keen prices. The latest retail auction held by Healy & Baker resulted in 15 lots being sold for £3m with 42 bids for a parade of 13 shops in Mottisham, south London, which were sold for £460,000, producing £45,000 annual income.

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Office boom for Brussels

At long last the Brussels office market appears to be emerging from the doldrums. The latest office survey in the city by Jones Lang Wootton, the chartered surveyor, says the market has reached its highest point for several years.

During the last quarter to June 1984, new space on the market fell by 35 per cent, leaving only 100,000 sq ft available. Since then space has fallen further with the preletting of the 100,000 sq ft building at Terwylers Plaza in Square Leopold II on the edge of the city. The EEC took the offices at £5.20 a sq ft.

There is now only one speculative scheme under way in Brussels' main financial district, the Quartier Leopold, with a total of 250,000 sq ft under construction.

JLW's investment partner for Belgium, Mr David Bouch, is predicting new speculative activity as Brussels runs out of new space and rents harden to around £5.75 a sq ft.

The overall vacancy rate is now 4.1 per cent compared with 4.25 per cent at the end of the last quarter. The total amount of space available for sale or letting has fallen from 2.34 million sq ft to 2.26 million sq

ft, of which more than 50 per cent is in buildings erected before the 1970s. It is questionable, therefore, whether there will be for some considerable time.

If the Belgium market follows trends in the British market, it is new space which is most easily lettable, or buildings which have had a substantial degree of refurbishment. But the general upturn in the office market could induce a limited amount of development once again although it is debatable as to whether the British investor and developer will be lured back to Belgium.

Base
Lending
Rates

ABN Bank	10 7/8%
Admiral & Company	10 7/8%
Barclays	10 7/8%
BCCI	10 7/8%
Chubb & Sons	10 7/8%
Consolidated Cabs	10 7/8%
Continental Trust	10 7/8%
G. Hoare & Co	10 7/8%
Lloyds Bank	10 7/8%
Midland Bank	10 7/8%
Nat Westminster	10 7/8%
TSB	10 7/8%
Williams & Glyn's	10 7/8%
Clubbank NA	10 7/8%

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Monday - Friday 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

1983/84			1984/85			1985/86			1986/87			1987/88			1988/89			1989/90			1990/91			1991/92			1992/93			1993/94			1994/95			1995/96			1996/97			1997/98			1998/99			1999/00			2000/01			2001/02			2002/03			2003/04			2004/05			2005/06			2006/07			2007/08			2008/09			2009/10			2010/11			2011/12			2012/13			2013/14			2014/15			2015/16			2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			2020/21			2021/22			2022/23			2023/24			2024/25			2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			2030/31			2031/32			2032/33			2033/34			2034/35			2035/36			2036/37			2037/38			2038/39			2039/40			2040/41			2041/42			2042/43			2043/44			2044/45			2045/46			2046/47			2047/48			2048/49			2049/50			2050/51			2051/52			2052/53			2053/54			2054/55			2055/56			2056/57			2057/58			2058/59			2059/60			2060/61			2061/62			2062/63			2063/64			2064/65			2065/66			2066/67			2067/68			2068/69			2069/70			2070/71			2071/72			2072/73			2073/74			2074/75			2075/76			2076/77			2077/78			2078/79			2079/80			2080/81			2081/82			2082/83			2083/84			2084/85			2085/86			2086/87			2087/88			2088/89			2089/90			2090/91			2091/92			2092/93			2093/94			2094/95			2095/96			2096/97			2097/98			2098/99			2099/00			2100/01			2101/02			2102/03			2103/04			2104/05			2105/06			2106/07			2107/08			2108/09			2109/10			2110/11			2111/12			2112/13			2113/14			2114/15			2115/16			2116/17			2117/18			2118/19			2119/20			2120/21			2121/22			2122/23			2123/24			2124/25			2125/26			2126/27			2127/28			2128/29			2129/30			2130/31			2131/32			2132/33			2133/34			2134/35			2135/36			2136/37			2137/38			2138/39			2139/40			2140/41			2141/42			2142/43			2143/44			2144/45			2145/46			2146/47			2147/48			2148/49			2149/50			2150/51			2151/52			2152/53			2153/54			2154/55			2155/56			2156/57			2157/58			2158/59			2159/60			2160/61			2161/62			2162/63			2163/64			2164/65			2165/66			2166/67			2167/68			2168/69			2169/70			2170/71			2171/72			2172/73			2173/74			2174/75			2175/76			2176/77			2177/78			2178/79			2179/80			2180/81			2181/82			2182/83			2183/84			2184/85			2185/86			2186/87			2187/88			2188/89			2189/90			2190/91			2191/92			2192/93			2193/94			2194/95			2195/96			2196/97			2197/98			2198/99			2199/00			2200/01			2201/02			2202/03			2203/04			2204/05			2205/06			2206/07			2207/08			2208/09			2209/10			2210/11			2211/12			2212/13			2213/14			2214/15			2215/16			2216/17			2217/18			2218/19			2219/20			2220/21			2221/22			2222/23			2223/24			2224/25			2225/26			2226/27			2227/28			2228/29			2229/30			2230/31			2231/32			2232/33			2233/34			2234/35			2235/36			2236/37			2237/38			2238/39			2239/40			2240/41			2241/42			2242/43			2243/44			2244/45			2245/46			2246/47			2247/48			2248/49			2249/50			2250/51			2251/52			2252/53			2253/54			2254/55			2255/56			2256/57			2257/58			2258/59			2259/60			2260/61			2261/62			2262/63			2263/64			2264/65			2265/66			2266/67			2267/68			2268/69			2269/70			2270/71			2271/72			2272/73			2273/74			2274/75			2275/76			2276/77			2277/78			2278/79			2279/80			2280/81			2281/82			2282/83			2283/84			2284/85			2285/86			2286/87			2287/88			2288/89			2289/90			2290/91			2291/92			2292/93			2293/94			2294/95			2295/96			2296/97			2297/98			2298/99			2299/00			2300/01			2301/02			2302/03			2303/04			2304/05			2305/06			2306/07			2307/08			2308/09			2309/10			2310/11			2311/12			2312/13			2313/14			2314/15			2315/16			2316/17			2317/18			2318/19			2319/20			2320/21			2321/22			2322/23			2323/24			2324/25			2325/26			2326/27			2327/28			2328/29			2329/30			2330/31			2331/32			2332/33			2333/34			2334/35			2335/36			2336/37			2337/38			2338/39			2339/40			2340/41			2341/42			2342/43			2343/44			2344/45			2345/46			2346/47			2347/48			2348/49			2349/50			2350/51			2351/52			2352/53			2353/54			2354/55			2355/56			2356/57			2357/58			2358/59			2359/60			2360/61			2361/62			2362/63			2363/64			2364/65			2365/66			2366/67			2367/68			2368/69			2369/70			2370/71			2371/72			2372/73			2373/74			2374/75			2375/76			2376/77			2377/78			2378/79			2379/80			2380/81			2381/82			2382/83			2383/84			2384/85			2385/86			2386/87			2387/88			2388/89			2389/90			2390/91			2391/92			2392/93			2393/94			2394/95			2395/96			2396/97			2397/98			2398/99			2399/00			2400/01			2401/02			2402/03			2403/04			2404/05			2405/06			2406/07			2407/08			2408/09			2409/10			2410/11			2411/12			2412/13			2413/14			2414/15			2415/16			2416/17			2417/18			2418/19			2419/20			2420/21			2421/22			2422/23			2423/24			2424/25			2425/26			2426/27			2427/28			2428/29			2429/30			2430/31			2431/32			2432/33			2433/34			2434/35			2435/36			2436/37			2437/38			2438/39			2439/40			2440/41			2441/42			2442/43			2443/44			2444/45			2445/46			2446/47			2447/48			2448/49			2449/50			2450/51			2451/52			2452/53			2453/54			2454/55			2455/56			2456/57			2457/58			2458/59			2459/60			2460/61			2461/62			2462/63			2463/64			2464/65			2465/66			2466/67			2467/68			2468/69			2469/70			2470/71			2471/72			2472/73			2473/74			2474/75			2475/76			2476/77			2477/78			2478/79			2479/80			2480/81			2481/82			2482/83			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TEMPUS

By Derek Pain

demand is there but not the funds.

Ironically Hawker Siddeley's order books are looking generally more healthy than a year ago. The company clearly does not share the pessimistic outlook for its prospects as the stock market but when the dust settles the fall in the share price to 393p may not be over.

Bejam

After the disappointment of a virtual halt in profits growth last year Bejam redressed the balance yesterday with a solid set of results which showed

Hawker Siddeley

It was not enough, however, to convince the market that the company deserves the premium rating it has enjoyed of old and the shares were marked down 8p to 165p.

The reaction might seem a little harsh given the 9 per cent increase in volume which Bejam achieved in the year.

By Alison Eadie

special in the air. American
to America's South West
th.
ny one of the following
American Airlines.

MONEY MARKETS

mental

ouches 10% per cent at times,
 mostly traded in the area of
 2% per cent as houses stood
 back, positioning themselves for
 further sales of paper.

Discounted Banker Notes 10%
 Discounted Mkt Loans
 Discounted High 9%
 Low 8
 Weak Fixed 10%-10
 Treasury Bills (%)
 Selling
 2 months 10%
 3 months 9%
 Prime Bank Bills (%)
 1 month 10%-10%
 2 months 10%
 3 months 10%
 4 months 10%
 5 months 10%
 6 months 10%
 7 months 10%
 8 months 10%
 9 months 10%
 10 months 10%
 11 months 10%
 12 months 10%

3 months	11-10%	8 months	11-10%
6 months	11-10%	9 months	11-10%
1 month	11-10%	10 months	11-10%
2 months	11-10%	11 months	11-10%
5 months	11-10%	12 months	10%-10%
Secretary Alex. D.D. (Rough)			
1 month	10-10%	6 months	10-10%
3 months	11-10%	12 months	10%-10%
Local Activity (Rough)			
1 day	10%	5 months	10%
7 days	10%	6 months	10%
3 months	10%	1 year	10%
Inheritance (Rough)			
On average open 3% Can be 10%			
1 week	10-10%	9 months	10-10%
1 month	10-10%	9 months	10-10%
3 months	10-10%	12 months	10-10%
First Class Flights (Rough) (Rough)			
3 months	10-10%	6 months	10%

June 10	100.00	100.00
July 10	100.00	100.00
Aug 10	100.00	100.00
Sept 10	100.00	100.00
Oct 10	100.00	100.00
Nov 10	100.00	100.00
Dec 10	100.00	100.00
Jan 11	100.00	100.00
Feb 11	100.00	100.00
Mar 11	100.00	100.00
Apr 11	100.00	100.00
May 11	100.00	100.00
June 11	100.00	100.00
July 11	100.00	100.00
Aug 11	100.00	100.00
Sept 11	100.00	100.00
Oct 11	100.00	100.00
Nov 11	100.00	100.00
Dec 11	100.00	100.00
Jan 12	100.00	100.00
Feb 12	100.00	100.00
Mar 12	100.00	100.00
Apr 12	100.00	100.00
May 12	100.00	100.00
June 12	100.00	100.00
July 12	100.00	100.00
Aug 12	100.00	100.00
Sept 12	100.00	100.00
Oct 12	100.00	100.00
Nov 12	100.00	100.00
Dec 12	100.00	100.00
Jan 13	100.00	100.00
Feb 13	100.00	100.00
Mar 13	100.00	100.00
Apr 13	100.00	100.00
May 13	100.00	100.00
June 13	100.00	100.00
July 13	100.00	100.00
Aug 13	100.00	100.00
Sept 13	100.00	100.00
Oct 13	100.00	100.00
Nov 13	100.00	100.00
Dec 13	100.00	100.00
Jan 14	100.00	100.00
Feb 14	100.00	100.00
Mar 14	100.00	100.00
Apr 14	100.00	100.00
May 14	100.00	100.00
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BILINGUAL SECRETARY (SPANISH)

An interesting bilingual secretarial vacancy has occurred within J and B Whiskey Export Division which requires a high percentage of Spanish dictation, translation and verbal fluency. The secretary will be expected to function with confidence particularly during the frequent absences abroad of the 2 executives. Also, as a team member she will have personal contact with agents and customers.

Applicants, including above average college leavers, age 20-25 with good academic qualification and secretarial skills (100/50) should write to Miss S Sell, International Distillers and Vintners Ltd, 1 York Gate, London NW1 4PU.

Executive Secretary CYFA PATHFINDER VENTURES LTD

CYFA Pathfinder Ventures Ltd is responsible for organising Christmas holiday ventures for over 7,000 children and young people from Anglican Churches each year and is looking for someone to coordinate this work. The successful applicant will manage a small team in the London office, and will be responsible to the Board of Directors for running the company, which is part of CPAS Mission at Home.

Salary commensurate with experience, including London weighting + car.

For further details and application form please write to: John Simmons (CV appointment), CPAS Mission at Home, Falcon Court, 32 Fleet Street, London, EC4Y 1DB.

MANAGER'S SECRETARY

A lively, self-motivated Secretary is needed by the Manager of UEG, UEG is the offshore and underwater engineering research group within the Construction Industry Research and Information Association. This responsible and varied job includes liaising with the Group, organising members, arranging, preparing for and managing meetings, newsletters, and membership promotion, in addition to busy secretarial responsibilities.

We are looking for a good organizer, capable of dealing with senior people in industry and Government. A knowledge of or experience in offshore, civil or mechanical engineering would be advantageous. A high standard of shorthand and typing is required; experience of word processing would be an advantage.

It is unlikely that anyone under 25 and without a degree will have the necessary experience and qualifications. Salary negotiable.

Please apply with full CV, including current salary, to: Mr D. Hodgkinson, Company Secretary, CIRA, 6 Storey's Gate, Westminster, London SW1P 3AU

HATS! HATS! £9,500+

Organising the company list for client lunches, booking temps and coordinating holidays/sickness rota and staff outings are a few of the varied tasks attached to this administrative/secretarial post within a firm of blue chip estate agents.

If you have four years secretarial experience and want autonomy within a team based in the West End please apply. This could be your opportunity to wear many hats!

Speeds 100/60. Age 24+.

Tel: 629 5686
West End Office
ANGELA MORTIMER

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from smart, slight Secretary to responsible and creative executive. Newly opened London office of established international firm invites intelligent, articulate and ambitious "ex" Secretary to join them in creating and structuring business conferences. This is no easy assignment and calls for considerable energy, determination and dedication. However, the prospects and rewards are excellent, the business is fascinating, and the office small, cheerful and busy. Please either call us at 01-734 7616 or else write about yourself to:

The Managing Director
IR LTD
44 Canfield Street
London W1R 9FB

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You will be working with very friendly people at this firm of management consultants greeting visitors to their superb offices. You will be dealing with a simple switchboard and there is some typing (40 wpm) and a little sales. Good benefits include a generous Christmas bonus.

Bernadette of Bond St.
Recruitment Consultants
No 55, Fleet Street in Fenchurch

Career Secretary/PA £8,000pa neg

Managing Director of export trading company in Mayfair requires PA/Secretary with ability to work on own initiative. Must be capable of working under pressure.

Tel: 01-491 3030

PA/AUDIO SEC

We are a two-man Executive Selection Consultancy, WCI based. We need a mature and flexible individual, ideally aged 30-40 to support us in reception, telephone, typing, admin, etc. We will pay £7,500 + generous holidays, bonus, etc.

Phone us on 01-405 3499

PA St James's Square To £9,000

A new person has taken over the highly trained and experienced PA to assist the Managing Director in his role. Good standard of shorthand and typing essential. Good salary and benefits. Please write to: Susan Beck, 10 Beauchamp, SW13 6JZ

SECRETARY/ADMINISTRATIVE ASST

For interesting work in preparation and administration of a large project for a major company, we require a Secretary/Administrative Assistant. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, including typing, dictation, and general administration. Salary £7,500 + car, depending on age and experience.

Ring LORNA GIBSON on 01-235 4578

YOUR LEGAL EXPERIENCE IS WORTH £10,000 +

Our client, a lawyer, seeks a well educated legal Secretary with excellent skills to assist him in his legal practice. The position involves a high level of responsibility and is a great opportunity for a motivated and professional person. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, including typing, dictation, and general administration. Salary £10,000 + for the right person.

Tel: 01-406 1611

£13,000 FOR A HAMBURGER !!

The chairman of an international company based in Hamburg needs you if you are a highly motivated and professional person. The position involves a high level of responsibility and is a great opportunity for a motivated and professional person. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, including typing, dictation, and general administration. Salary £13,000 + for the right person.

174 New Bond St W1

Interior Design circa £8500

This well known company near Dalmeida has a position open for an Interior Designer. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, including typing, dictation, and general administration. Salary circa £8,500.

10 Beauchamp, SW13 6JZ

SECRETARY For Directors

Small, friendly Belgrade office (close to Victoria). You should have good secretarial skills and a cheerful manner and a willingness to work as part of a small team. Salary in the region of £7,000.

Ring Ernest Hart 730 9716

Top Calibre Secretaries £8,000 +

Well presented senior secretaries to work at director level in prestige multi-national company. Age 25-35, good shorthand and typing, salary £8,000 + car, depending on age and experience.

Quintessence Staff Bureau

Secretary To Personnel Director

Very attractive salary and benefits package

A prestigious international bank is looking for an intelligent, dynamic, high-quality secretary/personal assistant to its Director of Personnel.

Candidates, aged 25-35, should possess excellent secretarial skills and organising ability and be able to work under pressure. They should have an attractive personality with a sense of humour, plus high qualities of integrity, confidentiality, diplomacy and loyalty.

Please write, enclosing a curriculum vitae to: Box 4329, c/o Ertel Advertising, 4 Boulevard Street, London EC4Y 8AB

Personal Staff of THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON

A Personal Assistant is required for The Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor of London. The person selected should have a good education and a high standard of shorthand and typing, combined with a pleasant personality, discretion, tact, and a good understanding of the Mayor's office. Salary scale £7,500-£12,000 inclusive of special supplement, 4 weeks holiday and contributory pension scheme.

Please apply in writing with C.V. to: The Private Secretary to The Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor The Mansion House, London EC4N 8BH by 2nd November 1984

Ask Alfred Marks

Channel your Secretarial Shorthand skills

Into this involving, demanding, position, with this excellent company. You must have a current driving licence and the ability to use your initiative is essential. £7,000 + benefits.

For details write to: Mr Alfred Marks, 10 North Street, London EC1A 4JF. Alfred Marks Recruitment Consultants, BAKER STREET.

BOND DEALING £8,500

In the Dealers Room of this international bank you will be given every encouragement to develop into a bond dealer in your own right. You will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, including typing, dictation, and general administration. Salary £8,500.

SW3 Film Co
Junior Sec, also ad and prod. Start asap. Salary £5,500pa.

Phone Sally Owens on 235 8427
4 Pont Street, SW1

Chelsea Advertising Agency

Sec/PA required for Chelsea Advertising Agency. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, including typing, dictation, and general administration. Salary £8,500.

NEIL MURPHY
Lockhart Laboratories, 225 Pinner Road, Pinner, Middlesex, TW20 2JF. Tel: 876 8971

VACANCY FOR ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

Typing, filing, telephone, some committee work. Short hand and secretarial experience essential. Efficiency required in a non-commercial office. Salary from £7,000 with superannuation, 4 weeks holiday. Apply Director, RAI, 50 Queen Anne Street, London W1M 3LW with c.v. and names of two referees.

IT'S A GAS!

International Petroleum Gas Trading Company is seeking a bright reliable Secretary/PA for its Mayfair Office. Age 25-35. Fast and accurate typing essential. Short hand a must. Must have a business like approach to work within a fast moving operation. Salary £7,000+.

Please call 01 409 3486

SECRETARY/PA Salary up to £9,000 p.a.

A friendly English/German Secretary/Personal Assistant is required for a rapidly expanding European Security Company. Applicants should be fluent with word processing and must have a good understanding of the company's business. A good salary and benefits package is offered. If you are interested, please write to: Susan Beck, 10 Beauchamp, SW13 6JZ

AUDIO £9,500 EXECUTIVE SEARCH

This professional two-man team of head hunters are about to lose their right hand, and urgently need a replacement. Responsibilities include providing full secretarial back up, liaising with candidates and clients, and organising lunches with their in-house cook.

You should be well spoken and presented, with an excellent telephone manner and a good education. Fast, accurate typing essential, and bookkeeping experience is preferred, although they will train you. If you are loyal and flexible and want to work for two super bosses, please ring 434 4512

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SUPER SECRETARY

Highly efficient with the ability to handle a large number of tasks. Must be able to work on own initiative. Salary negotiable.

Tel: 01-235 4578

International Appointments

Refinery Process Engineers (BAHAMAS)

A large oil refinery in Freeport, Bahamas, requires process engineers. Candidates must have a University Degree in Chemical Engineering and a minimum of three years experience in a refinery process engineering group. In addition to process plant monitoring and optimisation functions, candidates should have at least one years experience in crude and vacuum distillation.

They must also be acquainted with computer based tools normally used for plant performance monitoring and troubleshooting.

A competitive salary and comprehensive range of overseas benefits are offered.

Please send resume and work history to:

COPPAS

4 Great Queen Street, Holborn, London WC2 5CO
Tel: 01-242 8326/7

For Commissioning/Operation Ammonia/ Methanol Plant in Middle East PROCESS ENGINEER

Supervision/coordination of process control. Chemical engineer, several years experience ammonia and methanol plants.

INSTRUMENT ENGINEER

Responsible for digital process control syst. Instrument/electronic engineer, preferably experience TDC-2000 control system.

MECHANICAL MAINTENANCE SUPERVISOR

Responsible for mech field maint. Ammonia plant. Experienced in petrochemical industry, static and rotating equipment.

Long term contracts W international engineering company. Assignments starting begin 85.

Please apply in confidence ASAP with full CV.
CHIFFRE 13-5209
PUBLICITAS,
CH-7001 CHUR/SWITZERLAND

COUNCIL OF EUROPE (21 member States) requires

Administrative Officers

British nationals under 35 years with university degree (upper second), very good knowledge of French and preferably some previous administrative experience.

Responsibility of committees of public administrators or experts operating in different sectors of intergovernmental co-operation (legal, human rights, protection, man-made and green environment and natural resources, local authorities, culture etc). Salary either 12,500FF gross or 18,000FF gross (including superannuation) according to experience; family allowances as appropriate. Tax exempt.

Further details and application form (to be returned by closing date 28 November 1984) available from:

Head of Establishment Division
COUNCIL OF EUROPE
Boite postale 431 R6
67006 Strasbourg Cedex, France

Exchange off Staff

We are a renowned hotel near Marbella in the south of Spain, which is famous for its outstanding service and quality. One of our most important objects is the improvement of our leading staff.

That is the reason why we look for luxury hotels in London, Paris or Düsseldorf, Hamburg or Munich which are disposed to realize an exchange of staff for a period of 4 weeks (if possible from November 15th to December 15th, 1984 and/or from January 15th to February 15th, 1985).

The following posts are suitable:

- F + B-manager
- sales manager (internal service)
- 1 housekeeper
- chef-cook
- 1 head waiter

Board and lodgings are a basic requirement. Traveling expenses are not included. Please contact our commissioner: Kurt Krauer, Marketing- und Kreativ-Service, Pützstraße 3, D-5300 Bonn 1

Sales and Marketing

Tallgrass Technologies Sales Executive Thames Valley

Tallgrass Technologies, the leading manufacturer of mass storage systems for the IBM PC and Compatibles has immediate openings for Sales Executives.

You will be responsible for generating new and servicing existing dealer base business. In addition, you will be responsible for training and technical support for dealer sales staff.

You will have a college degree in business, preferably MBA and previous sales experience. A technical background would be advantageous.

You will also be a highly motivated self-starter and be prepared to undertake some travel in the UK and US.

An excellent salary package is offered, comprising high basic, plus on target earnings of £25,000 pa + CAR + OTHER BENEFITS.

Send comprehensive CV to: Mrs Land, c/o The Castle Hotel, High Street, Windsor, Berkshire, SL4 1LJ, immediately. References will be required. No telephone enquires please.

SITUATIONS WANTED

REQUIRED: marketing sales director of well known consumer goods company. Must have extensive experience in sales and marketing. Age 40-45, preferably male. Salary £25,000-£30,000 p.a. + benefits. Please write to: Mrs Land, c/o The Castle Hotel, High Street, Windsor, Berkshire, SL4 1LJ, immediately. References will be required. No telephone enquires please.

BANKING AND ACCOUNTANCY APPOINTMENTS

RESEARCH & INFORMATION Management Consultancy £9,500 + bonus

To create, develop, and co-ordinate a new research and information management system. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, including typing, dictation, and general administration. Salary £9,500 + bonus.

TRAINER BROKER

A well known firm for a Trainer Broker. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, including typing, dictation, and general administration. Salary £9,500 + bonus.

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Required for Mayfair antique gallery. Excellent experience required. Please call Timothy Sage 493 8688

PSYCHOLOGY GRADUATE

We are a leading firm of Psychology Graduate Consultants, looking for a young, enthusiastic graduate who wishes to pursue a career in qualitative research. Experience is not essential but if you are interested, creative and enjoy working under pressure, please write to: Mrs Land, c/o The Castle Hotel, High Street, Windsor, Berkshire, SL4 1LJ, immediately. References will be required. No telephone enquires please.

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You have no doubt seen vacancies for financial management consultants and have perhaps wondered what exactly this entails.

In a lot of cases it means selling Life Assurance, Pensions, and Investment Plans. However, at Allied Hambro Financial Management it means a lot more.

As one of the Country's largest Financial Institutions, we are in a unique position to offer our clients a complete integrated range of financial services including Portfolio Management, and Banking Services. Consequently we require people of integrity to train for a career in this wider sphere of financial management consultancy.

As we spend over £2 million pa on our Training Programme, we are not so much concerned with your background, as with a successful start record, and above average ability to communicate, and a determination to succeed.

We consider well trained totally professional people crucial to the future of our business.

DIAL 100 today and ask for "FREEPHONE ACHIEVEMENT" and speak personally to one of our Branch Manager Team in major towns and cities throughout the U.K. INCLUDING NORTHERN IRELAND.

General Appointments

Tallgrass Technologies Computer Peripherals Technician

Tallgrass Technologies, the leading manufacturer of mass storage systems for the IBM PC and Compatibles has immediate openings for a Technician.

You will be responsible for the repair and maintenance of our hard disc-drives and controller interfaces as well as our complete line of products. You will also deal with customer enquiries and trouble shoot. Other responsibilities include training and supervising other technical staff.

You will have previous component level and board level repair experience, good written and oral communications skills. C-language programming experience preferred, college degree preferred. You will also display leadership qualities.

You must be prepared to attend a four-week training programme in the US.

An excellent salary package is offered comprising £15,000-£20,000 pa + CAR + OTHER BENEFITS.

Send comprehensive CV to: Mrs Land, c/o The Castle Hotel, High Street, Windsor, Berkshire, SL4 1LJ, immediately. References will be required. No telephone enquires please.

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Senior Bookkeepers £7,500-£10,000
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Professional Guidance and Assessment for all ages.

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01-435 5452 (24 hrs)

General Appointments

Ink Chemist

Sun Chemical Corporation, USA, require a Senior Ink Chemist, experienced in the formulation of flexographic inks and preferably, additionally, in packaging gravure inks. The post is in their central research laboratories at Carlstadt, New Jersey, USA.

In addition to a substantial salary and other benefits commensurate with this important position, there are excellent promotional possibilities.

Applicants should give full details of their training and industrial experience, in writing, to Sun Chemical Corporation, 540 Bury Road, Rochdale, Lancs, OL11 4DQ.

District General Manager

Central Birmingham Health Authority

The Central Birmingham Health Authority is responsible for the health care of some 185,000 people, has an annual budget approaching £65m and over 6,250 staff.

The Authority serves an even greater catchment area for specialist health care, is recognised as a leading Teaching Authority and works in close collaboration with the University of Birmingham and the University of Aston on advanced research projects.

Applications are now invited for this completely new and influential appointment which has arisen as a direct result of the Griffiths recommendations on general management in the Health Service.

The successful candidate will be responsible to the Authority for planning and managing all aspects of health care services efficiently and decisively so as to meet agreed plans and policies within available resources.

Specific objectives will be to improve services to patients and the community, to review the management structure, to

improve communications, to clarify responsibility and accountability and to establish procedures for rapid and effective implementation of decisions.

Applicants must have worked at a senior level, ideally in a substantial service organisation, or at Board level in the private sector and have a real interest in the management of health care services. Exceptional leadership abilities must be coupled with sound business acumen and the maturity and presence necessary to achieving credibility at all levels both internally and externally. Well developed communications skills are vital in this highly visible post.

The appointment will be made on a fixed term contract. Remuneration will be negotiable.

Candidates (male or female), should send a comprehensive CV or write or telephone for an application form to: David Morris at the address below, quoting Ref: B9876/STT. All applications will be forwarded in confidence to the Chairman of the Authority.

PA Advertising

6 Highfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 3DJ
Tel: 021-454 5791 Telex: 33723

PADDINGTON & NORTH KENSINGTON HEALTH AUTHORITY DISTRICT GENERAL MANAGER

Following a review of NHS management arrangements, an important programme of change is beginning for Health Authorities. This Authority is now seeking a General Manager who will have overall responsibility for establishing strategic policies and a corporate approach to meeting the health needs of the community.

The new General Manager will be responsible for setting objectives and leading a multi-disciplinary team to provide optimum levels of patient care from available resources. Candidates will therefore have to demonstrate high qualities of leadership and a proven management record in a major organisation. Experience of successful handling of change and control of large budgets is also essential.

Paddington & North Kensington HA has an annual cash limit of £80m and employs 5000 staff in more than 40 disciplines. The population is approx 140,000.

The appointment will be made initially for 3 years, extendable thereafter by mutual agreement. Remuneration and conditions of service will be negotiable subject to experience.

Prospective candidates may obtain further details from:-

David Banks
P A Management Consultants
Bowater House East
68 Knightsbridge
London, SW1X 7LJ
Tel: 01-589 7050

Closing date for applications is: Monday 29 October, 1984

ENGINEER

A ROUTE TO MARKETING MANAGEMENT

Our clients, respected world-wide for their defence products, wish to expand their weapon systems marketing team. As a result a rare opportunity has arisen for someone with current electronic and/or systems engineering experience to move into technical marketing.

If you are the right person then this is a career which could lead to top management. Right from the start you will be responsible for substantial sections of the business.

You should be qualified to degree level in a scientific discipline and have at least ten years engineering experience behind you. Articulate and dedicated, you will be able to communicate effectively with decision makers in the defence industry in the U.K. and abroad and with senior management within the company. Design experience in guided weapons would be a distinct advantage.

An attractive salary is offered together with a company car and other benefits. Relocation to the South of England, where appropriate, will be arranged and relevant training can be provided. For an initial and confidential interview phone or send your C.V. to:

Don Webber
MSB Appointments
Suite 211
College House
Whitlams Lane
Kensington
London W8
(01) 938 2566

RECRUITMENT SEARCH ADVERTISING SELECTION

Computer Peripherals World Leader

Office Manager Thames Valley

Tallgrass Technologies, the leading manufacturer of mass storage systems for the IBM PC and Compatibles has immediate openings for an Office Manager.

You will be responsible for managing and co-ordinating all office and administrative functions including some personnel duties.

You will have previous office management experience, previous computer experience preferred. A background in book-keeping is also helpful. You will have excellent communication skills.

An excellent salary package is offered, comprising £7,000 - £8,000 and other company benefits plus career opportunities.

Telephone Mrs Land on Windsor 51011 between 5 pm and 7 pm, Monday - Friday.

Telspec Limited

PRODUCT MARKETING ENGINEER

Telspec Limited is an independent British Company and is the World's leading authority in Voice Frequency Products associated with local line transmission.

Our teleconferencing equipment is being successfully exported as well as providing teleconferencing services in the U.K. We also offer pair gain products including a small line concentrator and subscriber carrier equipment.

New products are emerging from our development laboratory as the local line network evolves into an integrated services medium and we now need to augment our Product Marketing Team to enable us to address key markets throughout the world. Applicants will probably have an electronics engineering background which will enable them to be effective in this high technology industry. Familiarity with U.K. and World telecommunications systems would be an advantage.

Telspec Limited is located near Rochester which is one of the Medway Towns and offers pleasant surroundings with good housing and amenities. Relocation assistance will be given if required. Applications including C.V. should be sent to:

Mr B Widd
Telspec Limited,
Lancaster Park Road,
Rochester Airport,
Rochester, Kent ME1 3QU.

PRS

PRS Consultancy Group Strategy Planning Consultants

£20-£25,000 negotiable

PRS is a leading British consultancy specialising in strategy planning.

Based in London and operating through offices in the United States and Japan, PRS undertakes projects on an international basis, liaising with senior executives and planning directors of multinational companies.

PRS is seeking to fill two consultancy positions in its rapidly growing strategy planning business and is looking for two outstanding people aged between 25 and 30.

We are looking for graduates in economics or engineering and/or an MBA, preferably with industrial or consultancy experience. Fluency in at least one commercial language would be a distinct advantage.

Most of our assignments are European-wide or US in scope, so a willingness to travel is essential. Opportunities for rapid promotion are excellent for the successful candidate, who must demonstrate an ability to manage projects as well as work them.

PRS remuneration packages are performance related and actual earnings over a first year may be substantially more than base salary.

For further details please write in confidence, enclosing a CV, to:

John Martin, Managing Director,
Planning Research & Systems plc,
24 Old Bond Street, London, W1X 3DA

Rusty Actress/or? Bored Secretary?

Historic City venue for restaurant and bar with great character and atmosphere. Excellent opportunities for work in a lively and one evening per week for occasional take home pay.

Please Elizabeth on 01-242 2854

SALES REPRESENTATIVES

Well established Medical Device Manufacturers and Service Agents, require individuals who are enthusiastic and motivated to sell their products in the following areas: North & South East London, Essex and South Essex. Must be fluent in English.

Send CV to: 001 8144 16, 178 178888. Starting up and opening to date.

MANAGER

We require a manager for our sales operation in the West End of London

We are a leading company in the field of computer supplies and our products include disks, tapes, continuous stationery and filing systems.

We have an established customer base in London which we wish to develop to its full potential. This is an exciting project demanding a sound knowledge of sales and marketing skills.

Experience within the computer industry would be an advantage.

Please write with full details to:
Ian Gilbert

WILLIS COMPUTER SUPPLIES LIMITED
PO Box 10 South Mill Road
Bishop's Stortford
Herts. CM23 3DN

CONTROLLER, RADIO 1

The BBC is inviting applications for the post of Controller, Radio 1, to succeed Derek Chinnery who will be retiring in Spring 1985.

Candidates should have:

- * an authoritative knowledge of the national and international pop and rock industry;
- * a sensitive insight into the musical and non-musical needs and aspirations of a predominantly young audience;
- * a genuine concern for standards of public service broadcasting.

Proven management experience at a senior level is essential.

Salary will be by negotiation.

Applications, giving full details, which will be treated in strictest confidence, should be addressed to Christopher Martin, Director of Personnel, Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA. Closing date Monday, November 5th.

We are an equal opportunities employer

BBC RADIO

NOEL ACCOUNTANCY

Have now opened a brand new office at 39 THE BROADWAY, BALING WIS

Breach Contacts:
Linda Palmer, Helen Clements
Tel: 020 9454 573 9222
Auditors £10,000-£14,000
Fully qual. Accountants £12,000-£15,000
Part qual. Accountants £9,000-£10,000
Senior Bookkeepers £7,500-£8,750
Wages Clerks £5,000-£7,000
Lodger Clerks £3,000-£7,000
Credit Controllers £5,500-£11,000

ANTIQUARY SHOP

A picture gallery/sale for antique shop, London, WC2 area. Knowledge of languages advantage. Kindly reply giving age details, etc to Box 25017 The Times.

INTERNAL AUDIT SAUDI ARABIA

A major Saudi Arabian group, active in the manufacturing and service industries requires the following personnel.

INTERNAL AUDIT MANAGER

To set up a new Internal Audit Department. The successful candidate will report directly to the president of the company. Applicants should be qualified accountants with at least five years experience some of which must be as the head of the internal audit department of a major company, knowledge of computerised systems and ability to conduct both operational and financial audits and working with varied nationalities. A working knowledge of Arabic would be an advantage.

INTERNAL AUDITOR

To form part of a multi-national team of Internal Audit staff, based in Dammam, Saudi Arabia, and to cover assignments both in Saudi Arabia and various site locations in the Gulf countries. Applicants should be qualified accountants with at least five years experience in the construction industry, a knowledge of computerised systems and proven ability to conduct both operational and financial audits. A working knowledge of Arabic would be an advantage. Remuneration will be commensurate with qualifications and experience and will include free accommodation and other fringe benefits.

Please write, in the strictest confidence, enclosing CV, to:

Goldson Trading Ltd
40 Duke Street, London W1M 5DA

SALES EXECUTIVE

Cotswold Furniture Company are manufacturers of high quality furniture.

They require Sales Executive for London and the Home Counties to call on designers, decorators and specifiers.

The successful applicants will be of very smart appearance, 21-27 years of age, have experience or interest in interior design and must reside in the London area.

A company car is provided and remuneration is by both salary and commission.

Please apply in writing with a current photograph to:

Sue Collins
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PERSONNEL c£10,500

A substantial service orientated organisation of international reputation is seeking a proven Personnel Officer who is capable of providing senior management with a comprehensive and effective recruitment service for secretarial, administrative and graduate support staff. This position will involve considerable liaison with senior management in respect of job and person specifications, candidate selection, the monitoring of staff turnover trends, identifying problem areas and other associated administrative duties. Applicants, aged 24-32 years should be of graduate calibre and must have had previous recruitment experience preferably within a formal company environment. This is a career position and will appeal to those who wish to extend their experience within a highly sophisticated personnel department.

Contact Geoffrey Nash,
MacBlain Nash and Associates,
16 Hanover Square,
London, W1.
Telephone 01-499 9175.

MacBlain NASH
Recruitment Consultants

Graduate Trainee Junior Consultant/Marketing Assistant to £7,500

Personnel Resources is a successful recruitment consultancy servicing finance and accountancy appointments in Commerce, Industry and Public Practice. We are enjoying major growth and are keen to strengthen our marketing and consultancy team with one of our specialist divisions. You should be aged 22-24, have a good degree and up to 18 months experience in accountancy, marketing or personnel management. Base salary £6,500 + Profit Share with development to a consultancy role within 6-12 months. If you respond to challenge and can bring personal commitment and motivation, we will be pleased to hear from you. To apply, please call TRACY HODSON or write enclosing your C.V.

Personnel Resources
75 GRAYS INN ROAD, WC1X 8US 01-242-6321

Lebanon

Assistant Hospital Administrator

£20,000 p.a. tax-free

The Hariri Medical Centre

The Hariri Medical Centre is situated in the mountains 15Kms from the port city of Sidra and 60Kms to the south of Beirut. The Mediterranean coastline and the mountains which reach 5,000 ft make the area one of the most beautiful in the Middle East. The new 360 bed teaching hospital and nursing school, equipped to the highest standards of medical care in Western Europe, is part of a cultural complex and has an affiliation agreement with the American University, Beirut. The language of the centre is English.

The Assistant Hospital Administrator, known as the Assistant Director, will report to the Administrative Director and will deputise for him in his absence. The successful candidate will supervise the Patient Services and Support Services Divisions and be responsible for Security Services, Safety and Fire Precautions.

Candidates, male or female, should be educated to degree standard and have appropriate professional qualifications. They should have a minimum of 10 years' practical experience in hospital administration, preferably with some involvement in hospital commissioning and service planning. We should be pleased to consider NHS District Administrators who have taken, or are shortly to take, early retirement.

Appointment will be on contract for an initial period of 12 months with a gratuity of one month's salary payable on completion. Benefits include free accommodation, return air flights, subsidised meals and 30 day's annual leave with one paid return flight to the UK. The Centre operates a Hospital Assurance Plan.

For details and an application form, telephone 01-222 7730 extension 3714 or write, quoting reference YX/106/T, to:

Crown Agents

The Crown Agents for Overseas Governments & Administrations, Overseas Recruitment Division, 4 Millbank, London SW1P 3JD.

DATABASE FORECASTING SYSTEM CO-ORDINATOR c£11,000 pa

For computer systems that feed internal reporting structure. Candidates will have sufficient accounting knowledge and technical computer experience to understand the problems 200+ users will encounter.

Candidates should have a degree, HNC and/or part qualified ACMA/ACCA, technical accounting and technical computer experience.

Benefits are commensurate with this large multinational company. Send full CV to:

Mrs A. Beveridge
City Personnel Consultants Ltd
20 Bride Lane, Ludgate Circus
London, EC4
Tel: 01-353 6430/8626/7

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Leading firm of St James' Chartered Surveyors requires a school leaver with 'O' and 'A' level qualifications, prepared to study for professional examinations. The successful applicant will assist in a busy Office Agency Department working closely with Partners - and should be of smart appearance and willing to work hard as a member of a successful team.

Applications to Ref MCE, Mellersh & Harding, 43 St James' Place, St James' Street, London, SW1A 1PA.

TRAINEE RECRUITMENT CONSULTANT

Salary: £15,000 pa

A young chartered accountant, wishing to expand into the consultancy sector of financial personnel. An existing employee of a specialist professional agency, or a 'time-barred' graduate accountancy student will be considered.

A full training is given to the successful applicant, who will be required to organise and run career seminars nationally, and market our services internationally. Full autonomy over the department, and a share in the firm's profits is offered after twelve months.

Applications in confidence to:

Pembroke & Pembroke

76 Cheapside, London, EC2V 6EE
Telephone: 01-236 0011

The Appointment Service to the Profession

General Appointments

We are looking for talented, hard-working engineers who think the British construction industry can stand improvement.

Åke Larson Construction Limited (ÅLC) is a subsidiary of Åke Larson Construction AB, a highly successful Swedish-based company which specializes in project and construction management for the building industry.

Our unique contractual approach makes it possible for us to act as partners with our clients (the owners). We provide overall project management, co-ordinate design work, solicit large numbers of sub-contracts based on competitive tenders and manage sub-contractors at the construction site.

Our record shows that we always stay on budget and schedule even though we build more economically and faster than our competitors.

Project manager.

You are 35 to 40 years of age and will report to the Managing Director. You must be capable of gaining the confidence of clients and be highly skilled in the management of architects, consulting engineers, sub-contractors and our own staff. Your background

experience is with a large general contractor, managing design and build contracts. Salary, company car, pension scheme and other benefits negotiable.

Contracts engineer.

You are 30 to 40 years of age and will report to the Project Manager. You are skilled at negotiating sub-contracts, motivated to work with computers and efficient at handling paperwork. You will be responsible for all tendering, contracting, correspondence with contractors, cost monitoring and reporting within a project. Salary, company car, pension scheme and other benefits negotiable.

Site engineer.

You are between 25 and 35 years of age and will work at the construction site for the Site Manager. If you are the right person for this job you can expect to become Site Manager after a brief introduction period. You are skilled in the day-to-day management of sub-contractors and in detailed scheduling of construction work. Paperwork

does not pile up on your desk because you expedite routine work in a fast and orderly manner. Your background experience is with a general contractor where you have learned to deal with a large number of sub-contractors working side-by-side at the construction site. You have a well developed sense for quality work and are familiar with construction details that will ensure the accomplishment of same. Experience with refurbishments of old buildings is a plus. Salary, company car and pension benefits negotiable.

For further information, please contact Tom Bilden, Managing Director, 01-831 8086.

Please address your application to:
Åke Larson Construction Limited,
44/45 Chancery Lane,
LONDON WC2A 1JB

Åke Larson Construction Ltd.

Well established, large and successful, multi-discipline, professional CE firm seeks a

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- ★ Head office located Surrey.
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- ★ Firm's policy for this Division is to accelerate growth in its own right as a service and also to contract its services for use by other internal divisions on Multi-Discipline Projects.
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If interested telephone (01) 408 1611, extension 272 or write to C E Consulting Group Limited, Abbott House, 1/2 Hanover Street, London, W1, for an appointment to meet the firm's Management Consultant in strict confidence.

GENERAL SECRETARY GFS

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE POST on the staff of the Girls Friendly Society and Townsend Fellowship (an Anglican Society for girls and women) will become vacant when the present General Secretary, Miss Brenda Cowdery, retires in the course of the coming year. This is an important position, based in London, for a communicant member of the Church.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE in administration and management is essential. It should have included either direction or supervision of staffing, secretariat and financial functions. Confidence and social competence in public, in committee and in personal relationships throughout the community are vital requirements.

A GOOD HONOURS DEGREE and/or relevant professional qualification is desirable; so is some executive experience, paid or unpaid, with a voluntary organisation. Age not above mid-fifties; remuneration negotiable in excess of £15,000 p.a. with pension provision.

Letters of application should be addressed either to:-

The President
(private mail)
Girls Friendly Society
Townsend House,
126 Queen's Gate,
London SW7 5LQ

or personally and in confidence to the
consultant advising the Society:-
M J Graham-Jones,
c/o Charity Appointments,
146 Queen Victoria Street,
London EC4V 4HN

*Charity
Appointments*

The constitution of the Society, a registered Charity provides that the General Secretary must be, or be willing to become, a Member. Only women candidates can therefore be considered.

ARP

(RE-ADVERTISEMENT)

DIRECTOR

ARP requires a Director to manage and expand its range of services for homeless people with drink problems. ARP has, through a wide ranging and innovative programme, developed a strong social work/rehabilitation network in a field that is short of service facilities and, as a non-statutory agency, is seeking to appoint a person who has knowledge or experience in one or more of the following areas: management, housing, alcoholism, social work, fund raising and financial control. Salary: Not less than NUC PO1, SPC 42. Closing Date: 26 October, 1984.

ARP is a Registered Charity and Housing Association. ARP is an equal opportunities employer. Further information, application form and job description are available from:

ALCOHOLICS RECOVERY PROJECT
68 Newington Causeway, London SE1 6DF
TEL 01-403 3369

MARKETING DIRECTOR

Harris Tweed

A major producer of Harris Tweed selling through three marketing subsidiaries, the Clansmen Holdings Group of private limited companies require a marketing director to be responsible for the sales and design functions of the group. Technical design experience in wool woven textiles essential. Preferred age range 30-45. The group is highly export orientated operating through overseas agencies and the position involves regular visits to agents and customers abroad. Attractive remuneration package negotiable. Generous assistance with relocation expenses. Based in Stornoway in the Outer Hebrides of Scotland the position offers an exciting opportunity to a person with experience and flair in design and marketing to expand the sales of a world famous product and enjoy the many advantages of life in an island community. After a period of proven success in the position, appointment to the Holding Company Board is envisaged.

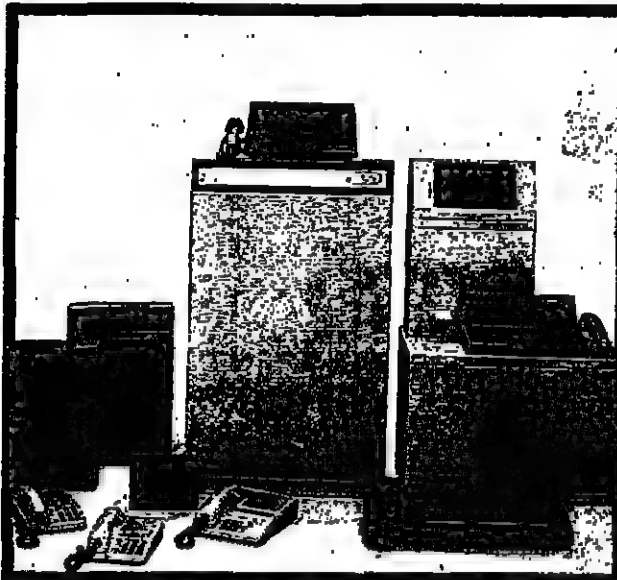
Applications in writing with full CV to:

Managing Director,
Clansmen Holdings Ltd,
28 Bells Road,
Stornoway,
Isle of Lewis PA87 2RA
Tel: 0851-3065

NOEL ACCOUNTANCY

HAVE NOW OPENED A BRAND NEW OFFICE AT
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Qual ACCA or AICMA Accountant - Dealing with financial accounts, statistics, profits, very large Co. £13,000 pa.
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Chartered Accountant - West & newly qualified ACCA, very large Co in Wiltshire area; £11,000 pa.
Internal Auditor - Applicants must have experience of financial management accounts, salary £9,000 pa.



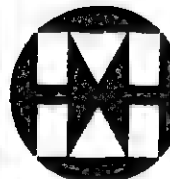
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Can you motivate a high calibre team towards selling and supporting the world's most successful PABX products to a hungry market?

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MITEL

BUILDING BETTER COMMUNICATIONS
WORLDWIDE

Administration Manager

West London c. £15,000

This American company, with its European HQ in Geneva, provides a complete business information service for an impressive list of multinational clients. The London office with a staff of 25, provides editorial and research support in the UK.

The Administration Manager will be required to oversee the efficient operation of the office and will report to the European Vice-President and Editorial Director. His or her duties are wide ranging and include finance/bookkeeping, personnel, production scheduling as well as total responsibility for office administration and management of support services.

To be successful, you must be an excellent communicator and be used to running a sizeable commercial office. Tight publication deadlines and changing priorities may result in your personal involvement. Typing skills are therefore essential. A pleasant personality, abundant energy and good organisation skills will enable you to handle a wide range of tasks in this demanding but highly rewarding appointment.

To apply, please telephone for an application form or send cv to Stephen Newman, Ref: SS73/0317/TT.

PA

PA Personnel Services

Hyde Park House,
60a Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LE.
Telephone 01-235 6060 ext 221.

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If you like working with people and believe, as we do, that finding them jobs is an important and professional activity then we can offer you a long term career in the UK's leading specialist employment agency group.
Total individual responsibility for your own professional activities in a vigorous environment of excellent career development. We can offer full training, high earnings potential and planned career progression.
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1 GLEN HURST, STAG PLACE, SW1

GENERAL MANAGER

West Birmingham
Salary Negotiable

The Organisation

The Authority provides health services for a population of some 300,000 people in the Western area of the City through a developing range of primary and secondary health care programmes. The Revenue Budget is £50m.

The Job

This is a new appointment. The GENERAL MANAGER will be directly responsible for the corporate management of the District. The formulation of policy and its execution in achieving the Authority's objectives will be the prime task of this appointment.

Terms and Conditions

The appointment is initially for a fixed term of four years. Employment terms and conditions are excellent and relocation expenses are available.

The Person

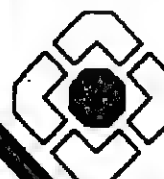
Male or Female with a successful record of general management at senior level in the public or private sector. Capable of effecting change through leadership in a multi-disciplinary organisation. It is unlikely that candidates will currently be earning less than £20k per annum and be under 30 years of age.

Application

Application forms and further information may be obtained by writing to: The Chairman, Mr G. A. D. Coghlan, West Birmingham Health Authority, Dudley Road Hospital, Birmingham B18 7QH or by telephone to the Chairman's Office: 021-554 3801 ext. 4303.

CLOSING DATE: 29th October, 1984
West Birmingham Health Authority is an
Equal Opportunities Employer.

**WEST BIRMINGHAM
Health Authority**



REAL ESTATE BROKERS REQUIRED

Real Estate & Investment Brokers required for a Florida Home Builder. We are looking for a firm to represent us for the sale of our moderately priced single family, multi-family & beach homes. Priced from US \$23,900 to \$99,000. There is a rental & maintenance programme. For details call or write:

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ONTARIO L4C 3B7, CANADA
(416) 883-0300

HORIZONS

The Times guide to career development

No smoke without fear

In one of the companies I work for, the department I am responsible for has a strict no-smoking policy. A prominent no-smoking label is stuck to the entrance and several of the employees within the department have strongly held views about the sins of the habit. Consequently, the temporary attachment recently of a heavy smoker to the department provoked a reaction of horror on a level similar to a medieval community faced with a fresh outbreak of bubonic plague.

The issue of smoking in the office is becoming a major facet of office politics, and it has resulted in a growing number of non-smoking policies among UK employers. The best-publicized example is in Glasgow, where a £1m programme of education and encouragement aims to eliminate the habit from the city by the end of the century.

As part of the programme, the Greater Glasgow Health Board declared its new city offices a no-smoking area. Smokers were segregated from non-smokers where practical and were encouraged to take part in a therapy programme organized by Glasgow's Occupational Health Service.

Dorset County Council has also introduced an "opt-out" smoking policy. Smoking has been banned on the premises unless all the occupants in individual departments agree that it is acceptable.

The lead in the fight against the demon, fog has been taken from

Michel Syrett sees distress signals rising out of a new issue in the office

America where as many as one in three of all employers have introduced smoking regulations. Some of these policies can be very far-reaching. Last November San Francisco endorsed "Proposition 7", which obliged local employers to segregate smokers and non-smokers at work. Non-smokers dissatisfied with the arrangements can insist that their employer bans all smoking at the workplace, with penalties of up to \$500 in fines for companies who refuse.

The motives behind these policies do not entirely stem from health and safety concerns. There are financial reasons why American employers remain keen to reduce the habit. Higher absenteeism among smokers caused by ill-health linked to cigarettes can mean that the cost of employing them is up to \$500 a year dearer than retaining non-smokers. Excess insurance costs alone can amount to nearly \$300 a year.

British employers, however, have been reluctant to enforce non-smoking policies for fear of alienating their workforce. A survey of a random sample of Times 1000 companies conducted by ASH (Action on Smoking and Health) and highlighted

in the September issue of *Personnel Executive* confirmed this view.

Of the 100 companies questioned 45 per cent saw no advantage in having a smoking policy; 86 per cent saw disadvantages; 25 per cent believed that a smoking policy would be unpopular among workers; 24 per cent thought that it would infringe on the individuals freedom of choice; and 16 per cent thought that it would be harder to recruit staff with a policy in force.

Many companies, therefore, prefer persuasion to coercion in the form of some type of education programme. This once again has proved successful on the other side of the Atlantic. The American Health Foundation has experienced up to 70 per cent staff participation rates in certain company programmes, with some companies claiming up to 80 per cent success rates.

Inevitably, however, the widespread introduction of non-smoking policies would lead to some friction. Company-sponsored education or therapy programmes may soak up the employees who smoke and wish to give it up. But that still leaves a substantial minority who smoke because they wish to, and having been brought up in an age where smoking was a socially acceptable habit, object to being treated as social outcasts.

Balancing their needs against the justifiable objections of non-smokers in close proximity may prove a very difficult corporate nut to crack.

Jobcentres: a little more on offer

Vacancies flowing into Jobcentres in the three months ending in September were running at a higher level than at any time since early 1980. Even so, they were up by less than 3 per cent on this time last year.

It appears that the market for manual and junior clerical posts has stabilized. This is also reflected in the volume of recruitment advertising carried in a sample of five of the national newspapers. In September this volume was down by just over 2 per cent on last year.

Further confirmation for stabilization comes from the latest Manpower survey of employment prospects which states that "The recovery in job prospects apparent throughout 1983 and early 1984 shows clear signs of having reached a plateau in the fourth quarter of 1984."

On the other hand, the demand for management, professional and technical skills continues to grow. Recruitment advertising in the four quality national daily newspapers was up 12 per cent on September last year (almost 43 per cent in *The Times*).

The overall growth in the volume of recruitment advertising carried in the national press during the first nine months of the year has been just over 29 per cent up on the same period of 1983. The differing levels of demand for management and technical skills and for manual and clerical skills is reflected in the rates of advertising growth in the press. The populars have shown an average growth this

MARKETPLACE

year of just under 16 per cent against last year - the quality papers a growth of over 35 per cent.

The combination of rising unemployment and increasing recruitment activity may seem paradoxical. However, we are undergoing a massive restructuring of our economy, with many sectors of employment on the decline and others growing rapidly. The traditional manufacturing industries are employing substantially fewer people while there is increasing employment and often serious skill shortages in high technology manufacturing and in the service industries.

The changes in employment are reflected in the latest *Labour Market Quarterly Report* published by the Manpower Services Commission. It shows that the number of employees in employment rose by 190,000 in the year to March 1984, largely as a result of substantial increases in the numbers employed in the service sector. This is the largest annual rise since 1979.

It also showed that the numbers in self-employment have risen from 1.84 million in mid 1979 to 2.25 million in March 1984. Increases have been particularly large in banking, finance, insurance and other services.

Although the Manpower survey of more than a thousand leading employers shows the overall market to

have stabilised, 27 per cent of employers still expect to increase staffing in the next three months while only 12 per cent anticipate cuts. The most optimistic employers are in retailing, electrical engineering, insurance, light engineering and transport.

In geographical terms, the most optimistic are in the west of England, the North West, Yorkshire and Humberside and then Scotland.

There does appear to be a clear slowing in the overall market. Furthermore there is evidence that the recruitment market may slowly start to deteriorate by this time next year. The *Labour Market Quarterly Report* notes that "Although Central Statistical Office's cyclical indicators suggest that the current upsurge in the business cycle will continue into 1985, their longer leading index has now fallen for five successive months. While this does not necessarily suggest that the economy will begin to turn down in the second half of the 1985, some slackening of the recent growth is indicated."

The recruitment market had followed a remarkably consistent cyclic pattern since the late 1940s and if this continues, we can anticipate a downturn next year. However, if this does happen, we can continue to expect serious skill shortages in many areas and the market for these will remain buoyant.

Philip Scofield

General Appointments

Chartered Engineers

Shell Expro is one of the leading North Sea operators with well established oil and gas operations. One major responsibility in the offshore environment is to set and maintain high standards in every aspect of safety.

Technical Safety Engineers within our Technical Audit Department perform influential investigative roles in pursuing these objectives. Their principal activities include the coordination and execution of facility technical/safety audits to identify possible hazards and assess risks. Technical/safety audits are carried out on existing facilities, both offshore and onshore, as well as on new designs and platform modifications, and audit findings are prepared in report form.

We require experienced engineers, aged 30+ who must be qualified by degree or be Chartered Engineers. Familiarity with systematic hazard analytical methods, a technical knowledge of offshore oil and gas engineering,

protective systems and an appreciation of safety principles is preferable. Practical oilfield experience would be an advantage although several years' in a related manufacturing or processing industry could be an acceptable alternative.

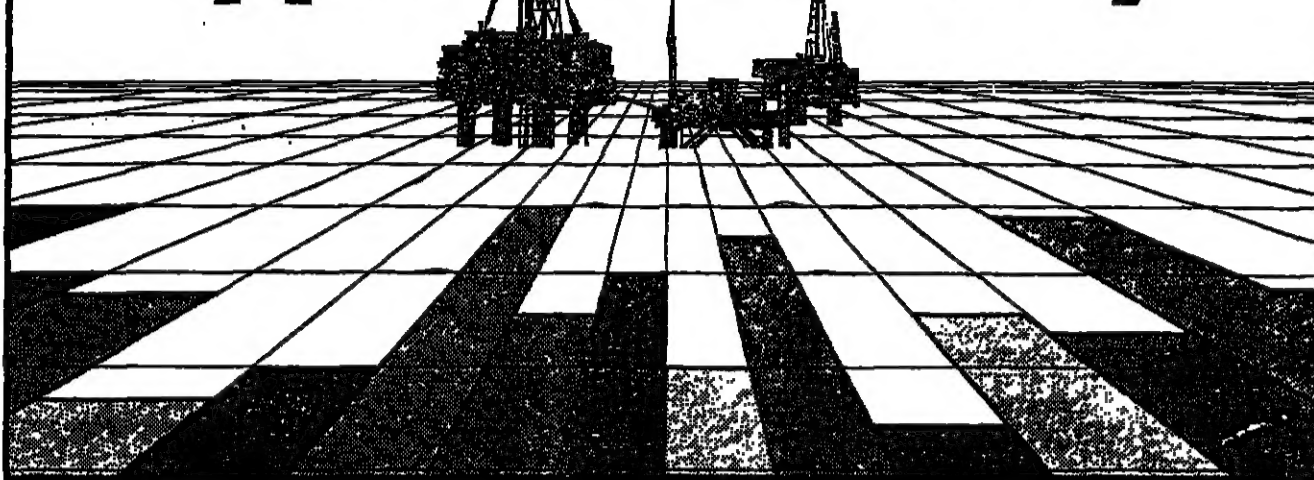
Offshore visits are a feature of these jobs and the competitive remuneration package will include appropriate allowances. Comprehensive relocation assistance is available.

To apply, please write or telephone for an application form to:

Recruitment & Development Adviser, (UEPA/116), Shell UK Exploration & Production, 1 Aitens Farm Road, Nigg, Aberdeen AB9 2HY. Telephone: (0224) 862141.



A technical approach to safety



GROUP MANAGING DIRECTOR

Marshall Sons & Company Ltd

£40,000

Marshall Sons & Company Ltd. has operated from the same location since 1848, primarily in the mechanical engineering industry. More recently the company has enjoyed a surge in activity through the acquisition of the agricultural tractor interests of Leyland Vehicles. Marshalls are the only British owned volume tractor manufacturers, have a turnover of approximately £20m, employ 300 people and operate from substantial and purpose built premises in Gainsborough.

Marshall's main activities are the manufacture and marketing of:

Agricultural and industrial tractors, Agricultural and industrial track laying vehicles, Process plant for reconstituting fibrous materials into building and packaging materials.

All products are marketed on a worldwide basis through dealers and agents, and each activity enjoys a high level of product development as part of the company's policy of expansion.

Charles Nickerson, the company owner and Chairman has provided the necessary facilities and objectives to his functional managers and now requires an experienced Managing Director to take over control and accountability for profit to ensure that the company's objectives are properly co-ordinated and progressed.

The successful candidate will have a proven record in all aspects of business with at least 5 years' recent experience as a Managing Director or General Manager. A high level of commercial experience and an understanding of industrial production are essential. Positive personality, determination and dedication will be viewed favourably.



The Chairman,
Marshall Sons & Company Ltd.,
Gainsborough,
Lincolnshire,
DN21 2EP.



Insurance Representative

The Saudi Yanbu Petrochemical Company (YANPET)

Currently in the Start-Up phase, this U.S. \$2 billion petrochemicals complex will manufacture Ethylene-based petrochemicals products in very large volumes.

The Company, located at Yanbu Industrial City on the Red Sea Coast of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, has a requirement for a very experienced INSURANCE REPRESENTATIVE who will be responsible for making the most efficient preloss plan for postloss balance between resources needed and those available through:-

- * Identification and evaluation of the Company's exposures to losses.
- * Selection of the optimum methods of dealing with those exposures.
- * Assuring the efficient use of methods selected.

Candidates will be qualified to degree level, preferably in Business or Economics and will have at least 10 years insurance experience within the Petrochemicals industry.

In addition to the excellent tax-free salary, a range of benefits apply, and include: free furnished accommodation; shipping transport allowances; medical, dental and life insurance; bonus; paid home leave (flights paid).

Candidates should write enclosing a full resume of career to date and specifying availability, to:

AS A.T.S. Recruitment Company
24 Red Lion Street
Richmond
Surrey, TW9 1RW

A.T.S. RECRUITMENT COMPANY LIMITED

INFORMATION/LIBRARY ASSISTANT

Long term temporary assistant is required for busy independent consulting company's information unit. The work involves basic administration duties including filing but also calls for common sense, a good telephone manner and some business experience. Applications in writing to: Mrs V. Zehender, AMPLITECH LIMITED, 100, Portland Road, London W1X 8ET

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

seeks

HEAD OF ASIA REGION

to work in its London based International Secretariat.

The work of the Asia Research department includes investigating and documenting human rights violations in the region and preparing initiatives to be taken by Amnesty International in relation to prisoners of conscience, trial procedures, the treatment of prisoners and the death penalty.

The Head of Region supervises 16 staff on strategy and techniques for action and research; approves texts and actions prepared by the research staff; advises superior instances on policy; and has immediate responsibility for various administrative and personnel matters.

Candidates should have good political judgement and extensive knowledge of the Asia region, with a specialist knowledge of one sub-region. Command of a local language is desirable. Experience or demonstrable ability in supervising specialist staff necessary as is the ability to communicate well in English both orally and in writing. Working knowledge of another European language an asset.

Salary: c.£10,760 (under review - index linked).

Closing date for return of completed application forms: 30 November 1984.

For further details and application form, please contact the personnel department, Amnesty International, International Secretariat, 1 Easton Street, London WC1X 8DJ. Tel. 01-633 1771 ext. 5145/5146 Telex. 28503.

COMMONWEALTH INSTITUTE

Chief Education Officer

The Commonwealth Institute, the educational and cultural centre working on behalf of the 49 countries of the Commonwealth, wishes to appoint a new Chief Education Officer on the retirement of Mr John Callender.

This is a key post and the person appointed will be responsible for maintaining an education programme to meet the needs of over 100,000 children who regularly visit the Institute and of 140,000 who are reached through extramural programmes with local authorities. The service is responsible for a substantial adult education programme, international conferences and a growing range of publications. The Institute is looking for a successful educator with overseas experience, major interest in international issues and in multicultural education. They should have imagination and administrative ability and be able to work harmoniously with colleagues and all of those who make extensive use of the Institute and its services.

The post is a permanent appointment and is superannuated. The present salary is within the range of £14,195 to £18,789. Further details and application form can be obtained from the Personnel Officer, Commonwealth Institute, Kensington High Street, London W8 6NQ. All applications should be received as soon as possible and not later than November 16, 1984.

The Institute is an equal opportunity employer.

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METIER



Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Daville

BBC 1

- 6.00 **Celestial AM.**
6.30 **Breakfast Time** with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Debbie Rick at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours and at 8.55; sport at 8.40 and 7.40; programme highlights at 8.55; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.15 and 8.15; medical advice and cookery hints between 8.30 and 8.40.
- 9.05 **Taking Sides.** The first programme in a 10-week experimental series broadcast simultaneously with Radio 4. An audience of 150 will have a chance to air their views on a weekly topical subject. This morning it is the future of Britain's press and among those taking part are Fleet Street and provincial editors, politicians, columnists and the public. 10.00 **Celestial.** 10.30 **Play School** (r). 10.50 **Celestial.**
- 12.30 **News After Noon** with Moira Stuart and Frances Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Jim Bacon at 12.52. Regional news (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles.
- 1.00 **Peckham at One** includes guests Paul Daniels and Brook Benton. Paul Cook presents the first of a monthly report on the pop scene with videos and interviews. 1.45 **Fingerbobs.**
- 2.00 **The Afternoon Show.** A new magazine programme presented by Barbara Dickson and Penny Ryan. 2.40 **The Englishman and the Horse.** A sympathetic documentary about a continuing love affair. Narrated by Celia Lyon. Green (r). 3.35 **The Blue Racer.** Cartoon series. 3.45 **Regional News** (not London).
- 3.50 **Play School.** presented by Ben Thomas. 4.10 **Sensational.** 4.15 **Beat the Teacher.** Interview school quiz competition. 4.30 **Godzilla.** Cartoon adventures of an aquatic monster. 4.50 **John Craven's Newsround.**
- 5.00 **Blue Peter.** Simon Groom with the team that manoeuvred a 100-ton crane over a 100ft wall in the heart of the city of London (Celestial). 5.25 **Henry's Cat.** 5.30 **Grand Hall.** Episode seven of the aerial about the pupils and staff of a secondary school (r). (Celestial). 5.58 **Weather.**
- 5.59 **News with Sue Lawley** and Jeremy Paxman.
- 6.30 **London 15.**
- 6.55 **Tomorrow's World** includes a report from Paris on how the Eiffel Tower's new lifts will enable it to remain open all year.
- 7.00 **Top of the Pops** introduced by Gary Davies and Janice Long.
- 7.05 **Don't Walk Up.** The first of a new series of comedies starring Nigel Havers and Tony Britton as father and son doctors with broken marriages (Celestial).
- 7.30 **Checkpoint.** Roger Cook unearths the case of a missing man.
- 7.45 **Morgan's Jury.** Episode two and young Lee finds living on his uncle's Welsh hill farm alien and disturbing after city life (Celestial).
- 7.55 **Heart of the Matter.** A profile of Jim Corbett, an American Quaker, who regularly breaks United States law by smuggling refugees Central American families into the country.
- 8.00 **Question Time.** Sir Robin Day is panel for this first of a new series of comedies starring George Galloway, Robert Maxwell, Polly Toynbee and Lord Young.
- 8.30 **Headlines.**
- 8.40 **Out of the Underworld.** Richard Hoggart and Fay Weldon examine the dilemma of the working mother.
- 8.50 **Weather.**

TV-am

- 6.25 **Good Morning Britain.** presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News from Gordon Horsburgh at 6.25, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.30 and 7.30; guests Paul Boulay and George Farnham from 6.45; exercises at 6.45 and 8.25; the day's headlines at 6.51; Popeye cartoon at 7.22; pop video at 7.54; Arabella Follen's home at 8.15; film reviews at 8.34; a discussion on miscarriages at 8.36.

ITV/LONDON

- Thames TV programmes may be subject to interruption today because of strike action.
- 8.25 **Thames news headlines.** 9.30 **For Schools Part 4** of the historical drama, *The Sea Green Man*. 9.45 **Maths.** 10.00 **Transport for children.** 10.23 **Dressmaking** by mass production. 10.40 **Play School** (r). 10.50 **Celestial.** 11.00 **Regional news** (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles.
- 1.00 **Peckham at One** includes guests Paul Daniels and Brook Benton. Paul Cook presents the first of a monthly report on the pop scene with videos and interviews. 1.45 **Fingerbobs.**
- 2.00 **The Afternoon Show.** A new magazine programme presented by Barbara Dickson and Penny Ryan. 2.40 **The Englishman and the Horse.** A sympathetic documentary about a continuing love affair. Narrated by Celia Lyon. Green (r). 3.35 **The Blue Racer.** Cartoon series. 3.45 **Regional News** (not London).
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Bernard Hepton as Arthur J. Mason (Channel 4, 9.30 pm)

● **A PROFILE OF ARTHUR J. MASON** (Channel 4, 9.30pm). Like any good short story, this is very good - leaves us with as much as it says. Michael Whitty, who directed the 38-minute film, and Kazuo Ishiguro who wrote it, have deftly composed an essay on the subject of the maintenance of the status quo, a hugely complicated theme which they have distilled into the triangular relationship between a butler, his employer, and a TV reporter. The plot itself is outlined in the feelings below, and I add anything to it, I risk spoiling your enjoyment of the film. Clearly, there is nothing fortuitous about this slot chosen for screening *A Profile of Arthur J. Mason*. It immediately follows Channel 4's live coverage of the Booker Prize presentation ceremony, at the Guildhall in London. Radio 4's *KALEIDOSCOPE*

CHOICE

also features the Booker Prize (at 9.45pm).

● **IF COMMERCIAL BREAKS** (BBC 2, 9.00pm) does nothing else, it will make you look at the next 20 bar of chocolate you buy in a new light. This is a highly-charged account of the wheezing and dealing, the shouting and the scolding, the spying and the spying, that goes on in the international cocoa markets. It also introduces us to a most unusual word: *Casinochocolate*, which has something to do with diverting talent into activities that are, at best, marginal. It is a word that happily co-exists with the graffiti we see on a wall: "Absolute relative optimism."

● **TV EYE** is at its best when asking questions so basic that the layman is left open-mouthed with astonishment that they do not appear to have been put before. Tonight's edition (TV, 9.30pm) is at it again. It is about the Ethiopian famine that is killing 100 people a day, and reporter Peter Gill is seen in the village of Korem as the pathetic bundles that were once human beings are laid out to and for burial. The question he hammers away at is this: it is cheaper for the BBC to give its unwanted grain away than to store it in the shape of yet another food mountain, why are there so many empty bellies and starving children in Ethiopia? The replies he gets are as morally unacceptable as they are economically suspect.

Peter Daville

BBC 2

- 8.00 **Celestial.**
- 9.20 **Daytime on Two:** The language and life of French teenagers. 9.30 **The 11th and final part of the serial in French.** 9.35 **Thinkabout:** What's Cooking? 10.12 **Science Analysis.** 10.34 **Teenagers discuss the nightmares and joys of leaving home.** 11.00 **The management of forests.** 11.30 **Location and layout of a Welsh town.**
- 11.55 **Lesson five of the swimming course - Backstroke.** 12.20 **Newsweek of the Thirties.** 12.45 **For parents and teenagers.** 1.10 **Accident prevention series presented by Jimmy Savile.** 1.20 **Lafayette in Germany.** 1.30 **John Carmichael in the Heart of the Highlands.** 2.00 **You and Me For the very young.** 2.15 **Music bells.** 2.40 **Plastic sporting equipment.**
- 3.00 **Dallas.** Sue Ellen pays a visit to Peter's apartment - against her better judgment, while JR ignores his mother's advice and continues to dig into his future stepfather's past (r). (Celestial).
- 3.45 **The Natural World.** Locusts: War Without End. A documentary filmed in Sudan, Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa that traces the story of why and where a locust plague began (r).
- 4.35 **Skiffie.** A Forty Minutes documentary about the musical culture of the Fifties (r).
- 5.15 **Carbons.** Bad Luck Blackie, produced by Terry Avery (r).
- 5.25 **News summary with subtitles.**
- 5.30 **16 Up - The YTS Report.** The third programme in the series about the Youth Training Scheme at work.
- 6.00 **Film: E. L. Lullip (1975)** starring Jose Ferrer and Karen Valentine. The first showing on British television for this sentimental tale that grows between a young white orphan and a black boy in Leicestershire. Directed by Ashley Lazarus.
- 7.30 **1984 . . . Designing a Nightmare.** Christopher Prentiss reports on how London's urban wasteland was transformed into the set for the film version of Orwell's prophetic tale.
- 8.00 **Commercial Breaks:** Hot Chocolate. (See Choice).
- 8.30 **Do They Mean Us?** The last programme of Derek Jameson's series about the way foreign correspondents portray everyday life in Britain. The media on stage at Blackpool's Grand Theatre (r).
- 9.30 **Mummy at 100.** A documentary about the veteran politician Lord Shawcross, 100 years old today. Narrated by John Humphrys.
- 10.30 **Open Space.** Rape. With the aid of dramatized reconstructions, victims of rape explain how the experience changed their life. Made in partnership with the Luton Rape Crisis Centre.
- 10.55 **Newsnight.** Ends at 11.45.

CHANNEL 4

- 2.30 **Channel Four Racing.** Brough introduces coverage of four races from Newmarket: the Park Paddocks Stakes (2.35); the Fen Ditton Nursery Handicap Stakes (3.05); the Blackpool Crag Stakes (3.40); and the Fordham Handicap Stakes (4.10).
- 4.30 **Countdown.** The fourth and final quarter-final of the Championship of Champions is between the number four seed, Ash Hall and Brian Hudson, seeded number five. The questionmaster is Richard Whalley, assisted by Ned Sherrin.
- 5.00 **Film: Hatter's Castle (1941)** starring Robert Newton, Deborah Kerr and James Mason. A dramatization of A. J. Cronin's novel about a Scottish doctor who, driven by ambition for his son and for himself eventually destroys the lives of those who live around him. Directed by Lance Corriett.
- 6.50 **Carbons.** David Macdonald. Boing. The story of a young boy's efforts to talk.
- 7.00 **Channel Four News.**
- 7.50 **Comment.** With his view of a matter of topical importance is writer and broadcaster, Keith Carter.
- 8.00 **Scotland's Story.** The 12th episode of a 24-part history of Scotland and the Scots deals with Bonnie Prince Charlie's attempts to regain the throne of Britain. The narrator is Isabel Black with the Duke of Argyll. The adaptation of the Boye stories is by Brian Macfarlane.
- 8.30 **The Booker Prize.** Live from the Guildhall, Mayhew Bragg and Hermione Lee introduce the six finalists on the short list. The programme even includes the presentation of the award.
- 9.30 **Play: A Profile of Arthur J. Mason.** by Kazuo Ishiguro. Starring Bernard Hepton, Charles Gray and Cheryl Linn. Hepton plays the title role of a butler who, at the age of 63, finds himself a literary lion when a novel he wrote 36 years previously is a best seller. Hepton, in his employer, bemused by his butler's sudden change of status and Linn, a pushy leader of a television team that wants to profile the newly discovered author. Directed by Michael Whitty (see Choice).
- 10.15 **Look for Tomorrow.** Denis Norden remembers the entertainers of the Thirties and Forties with guests Shirley Eaton, Michael Parkinson and Ernie Wise.
- 11.00 **What the Papers Say.** Peter Hennessey cast his eye over the press's coverage of the past week's news.
- 11.15 **The Blood of the British.** Part six of Catherine Miller's series asks the question "Who Were the English?"
- 11.45 **Little Armadillos.** Off-beat comedy series about two brothers who own a seedy roadside night club.
- 12.15 **Closedown.**

Radio 4

- On long wave, 1 denotes stereo on VHF.
- 5.58 **Shipping.** 6.00 **News Briefing.**
- 6.30 **11th Farming Today.** 6.35 **Prayer.** 6.40 **News.** 6.45 **Summary.** 6.55 **7.00 News.** 7.05 **Weather.** 7.10 **News.** 7.15 **Thought for the Day.** 7.20 **Thought for the Day.** 7.25 **Thought for the Day.** 7.30 **Thought for the Day.** 7.35 **Thought for the Day.** 7.40 **Thought for the Day.** 7.45 **Thought for the Day.** 7.50 **Thought for the Day.** 7.55 **Thought for the Day.** 8.00 **Thought for the Day.** 8.05 **Thought for the Day.** 8.10 **Thought for the Day.** 8.15 **Thought for the Day.** 8.20 **Thought for the Day.** 8.25 **Thought for the Day.** 8.30 **Thought for the Day.** 8.35 **Thought for the Day.** 8.40 **Thought for the Day.** 8.45 **Thought for the Day.** 8.50 **Thought for the Day.** 8.55 **Thought for the Day.** 9.00 **Thought for the Day.** 9.05 **Thought for the Day.** 9.10 **Thought for the Day.** 9.15 **Thought for the Day.** 9.20 **Thought for the Day.** 9.25 **Thought for the Day.** 9.30 **Thought for the Day.** 9.35 **Thought for the 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Emotive meeting after two days of violence

Police chief gives public apology to angry village

From Peter Davenport, Grimethorpe

A senior police officer, stung by a barrage of complaints about police operations in a Yorkshire pit village, and after hearing the chairman of his own police committee liken officers to Nazi stormtroopers, gave a remarkable public apology yesterday.

For almost an hour Mr Frank Gutsell, Deputy Chief Constable of South Yorkshire, sat before an angry crowd of 200 villagers at an emotive meeting in the red-bricked community hall at Grimethorpe, near Barnsley.

They had gathered after two days of street disturbances and confrontations with police, including a vicious attack on a woman sergeant. The intense feelings displayed yesterday were a microcosm of the mistrust and resentment prevalent in pit villages throughout the coalfield as a result of the spillover of picket line violence.

Housewives nursing crying babies, striking miners, even the local mayor, took it in turns to stand up and complain of police over-reaction, of beatings, harassment, and name calling.

Mr Harold Hancock, a striking miner, drew the largest applause of the morning when, in an impassioned plea to the police, he said: "We are moral, hard working, principled people in this village, and we want treating like that."

Mr Gutsell listened silently as the local mayor took it in turns to stand up and complain of police over-reaction, of beatings, harassment, and name calling.

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Mr Gutsell listened silently as the local mayor took it in turns to stand up and complain of police over-reaction, of beatings, harassment, and name calling.

The violence followed two police raids on Sunday to arrest villagers stealing coal from the local colliery stockyard. Twenty-two people were arrested and 19 are due to appear in court at Barnsley today.

Police are also investigating allegations that the coal is being stolen not for personal use, but for sale on a thriving black market at up to £40 a ton, half the normal commercial price.

There were accusations from the floor yesterday that the NCB had changed its "blind eye" policy towards the traditional picking of coal from storage sites to try and break the community.

Mr Hancock, the striking miner, said: "I don't know, and we know that, but morally, we think it is. There

"We are moral, hard-working, principled people in this village, and we want treating like that."

— Grimethorpe villager

"Some of the things police officers have done wrong. I would hope there are some here now who would say they are not entirely blameless, too."

— Deputy Chief Constable

"They come into the forces as decent chaps, and we send them away to training centres and they come back like Nazi stormtroopers."

— Police committee chairman

"The chairman of the police committee is against the police service and on the side of those breaking the law. The sensible thing for him to do would be to resign."

— Local Police Federation

are men in the cemeteries here who died in explosions, their legs blown off and gassed, and they paid for that coal."

Local councillors on the platform urged the villagers to keep away from the coal, because, if the NCB made a complaint, the police were bound to act.

Reference was made to Monday's attack on Sergeant Janet Smith, who was punched and kicked by a 50-strong mob after being rugby-tackled to the ground trying to escape an attack on the village police house. One miner complained about her attitude when patrolling the village. "She walked around like Irma Gretch, the Nazi camp guard, showing no compunction."

It was then that Councillor George Moore, a former miner and chairman of the Labour controlled South Yorkshire Police Committee, made his outspoken attack on the police.

"They come into the force as decent chaps, and we send them away to training centres, and they come back like Nazi stormtroopers."

He criticized Mr Leon Brittain, the Home Secretary, for recent comments about possible sentences on law-breaking miners and said: "It is my humble opinion that nobody, but nobody, can expect justice in the courts of this country. The Prime Minister and the Home Secretary would be well advised to keep their damned mouths shut."

Mr Moore's comments clearly angered Mr Gutsell, who said: "I accept the implication that my officers are regarded as stormtroopers."

The remark also brought an angry reaction from PC Paul Muddup, the Police Federation representative in South Yorkshire, and a national spokesman for constables in England and Wales.

He said: "The sensible thing for him to do would be to resign."

"He is against the police service and on the side of those breaking the law. It is obvious to anybody that Councillor Moore is playing a political game. His position as far as the police are concerned is that he is treated with contempt."

There was a genuine feeling in the meeting of wanting to restore Grimethorpe to its previous anonymity.

● A policeman on picket line duty was hit by two darts in the latest outbreak of violence in the Yorkshire coalfield yesterday.

PC Glynnie Leesing was one of 23 officers injured in a confrontation with 2,000 pickets trying to prevent Mr Tony Haller from reporting for work at Wooley Colliery near Wakefield.

Meanwhile two police officers who saved the life of a striking miner during picket line violence and in which they were stoned are to receive bravery awards (the press Association reports).

Sergeant Dan McAree and PC David Cross, both from the Midlands, gave Mr John Gaskill, a picket, the kiss of life and heart massage after he collapsed at Orgrave, Yorkshire, in June.



Flames of anger: A barricade set on fire by pickets during clashes with police at Rossington colliery, near Doncaster yesterday.



Words of anger: Mr Gutsell listening in silence as Grimethorpe villagers spell out their complaints. Photographs: John Arthur.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Prince of Wales visits the British School of Osteopathy, 1-4 Suffolk St, SW1, 10; and later visits the College of Health, 18 Victoria Park St, Bethnal Green, E2, 4, 5.

Princess Anne, patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association, visits Barrow Farm Group, Chesham, Bucks, 11.30; and later visits the Pony Riding for the Disabled Trust, Chigwell, E20, 2, 30.

Princess Margaret, as President, attends a Gala performance by the

Royal Ballet at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, 7.25.

The Duchess of Kent undertakes engagements in Bristol; arrives River Police Station, The Grove, 11.30.

Prince Michael of Kent attends the SSAFA AGM and reception at Chesham, Bucks, 11.30; and later visits the Pony Riding for the Disabled Trust, Chigwell, E20, 2, 30.

Princess Michael of Kent attends a benefit gala for the American Friends of the Royal Shakespeare Company, New York; departs Heathrow, 10.30.

New exhibitions

60 Years Broadcasting and the Arts; BBC Northern Ireland; The

Arts Council Gallery, Bedford St, Belfast; Tues to Sat 10 to 16, Thurs 10 to 6 (ends Oct 27).

Buckley Pottery, Main Building, National Museum of Wales, Cathays Park, Cardiff; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5 (ends Nov 18).

Paintings, drawings, photographs and handprints by deaf, working and their families; Walker Art Gallery, William Brown St, Liverpool; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends Oct 23).

Landmarks in the Law, by Lord Denning (Lancaster, 27.50).

The Quest for Proust, by Andre Maurois, translated by Gerard Hopkins (Constable, 25.95).

The Way to Lord's, Cricketers' Letters to The Times, selected and introduced by Marcus Williams (Fontana, 25.95).

Vanessa Bell, by Frances Spalding (Macmillan, 25.95).

PI

New books - paperback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:

Shadows on the Rock, 56 Wills Cather (Virago, £3.95).

The Optimist's Daughter, by Eudora Welty (Virago, £3.95).

Non-fiction

Anties, by Kenneth Harris (Wendlandt & Nicolson, £3.95).

Children's Games, by Iona and Peter Opie (Oxford, £3.50).

Landmarks in the Law, by Lord Denning (Lancaster, 27.50).

The Quest for Proust, by Andre Maurois, translated by Gerard Hopkins (Constable, 25.95).

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